# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,122.


## BURNT DISTRICTS.

Gratifying Condition of Trade and Finance in Chicago.

The Story of the Origin of the Fire Pronounced False.

Account of the Awful Loss of Life in Wisconsin.

Twelve Hundred People Burned to Death.

The Relief Movement Continues.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Six new steam fire engines arrived here last night from New York. With this increased force to the fire department, no further apprehension is felt for the future safety of the city against fires.

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBTS.

There have been many wild and false reports circulated through the press of other cities about the city and county debt. In those reports the city debt has been stated at twenty millions of dollars, when in fact it is less than one-half that amount. On the first day of April last, it was fourteen millions four hundred thousand dollars. Nothing has been added to it since. The entire county debt does not exceed five millions of dollars.

LIBERAL LAND OWNER.

William Johnson, of Lake Forest, is the owner of two hundred lots in Milwaukee avenue, and he offers free rent of these for three years for the purpose of erecting upon them cheap houses for the homeless.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Mrs. Leary, residing at 137 Dekoven street, in whose house the fire originated, which destroyed the city, pronounces the story false that her cow kicked over the kerosene lamp in the stable, while she was milking. On the contrary, she was abed and asleep when the fire commenced.

RELIEF LEGISLATION.

The Illinois House of Representatives yesterday passed the supplementary warehouse and the Chicago tax-levy relief bills. These are both important relief bills for Chicago.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

The first real estate transaction of any magnitude since the fire was made this morning. E. G. Hinsdall sold to T. B. Bryan, 63 feet on Dearborn place by 82 feet on Randolph street, in the burnt district, for $40,000; terms equivalent to cash. Mr. Hinsdall bought the property a year ago for $40,000, and at the time of the fire it was worth $60,000.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Business has assumed a tangible character to-day on Wabash and Michigan avenues. The express companies are bringing immense shipments of New York goods to this city, and the freight lines are equally busy. What was said yesterday about the banks may be repeated to-day. They are paying out or receiving deposits according to the wishes of their customers. The savings' banks are paying on demand all amounts of $50 or under.

THE CANAL LIEN.

The Illinois Senate to-day passed the bill, which had been previously passed by the House, that the State assume the lien held by Chicago on the Illinois and Michigan canal. This gives Chicago $2,000,000, which the city had expended in deepening the canal.

LOSSES BY FIRES.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate learns from a reliable source that the loss of the Peshtego Company by the recent fire in the lumber region was $800,000, with an insurance of upward of $1,000,000. The loss of the same company in the Chicago fire was large. It is asserted, on good authority, that they will pay every cent of their liabilities. The losses of Cyrus H. McCormick by the fire are about three-quarters of a million, but he will at once commence rebuilding his reaper factory and warehouses.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.

Judge W. W. Farwell sent a communication to the Board of Trade to-day, in which he proposed to erect a building on the southwest corner of Market and Washington streets, with a room in it 80 by 90 feet, which he gives to the Board rent free. The directors of the Board accepted the offer of Judge Farwell, and the building will be ready for occupancy within forty days.

### The Wild Fires in Wisconsin—An Awful Tale of Death.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—The Darke County Advocate contains a full account of the loss of life and property by the great fires in that county. Up to Sunday night, the 8th, the fires had been raging through the towns of Brussels, Union, Gardner, Forestville, Claybanks, Nazwaupee, Sturgeon Bay and Sevastopol, burning fences and timber, but leaving the houses untouched.

At 9 P. M. Sunday night, the fiery tornado swept down from the south and west, beginning at the Belgian settlement in Brussels, sweeping through the towns of Union, Gardner and the western part of Sevastopol down the east shore of the bay. Every building was consumed.

At Williamson's shingle-mill everything was burned, and the most awful destruction of human life ensued. Out of 80 persons at the mill, 57 were burned to death. The few survivors tell a horrible tale of the scene at this terrible holocaust. After the fire, 45 bodies were found in a potato patch in the center of the clearing. Other bodies were found scattered, some in wells. There were many disfigured in a terrible manner, in some cases beyond recognition.

This great destruction was but the work of fifteen minutes, and was the same tornado that burned Peshtego and twelve hundred human beings. A number of other losses of life are reported in other places. Twenty-two in the town of Brussels suffered a like fate. There is scarcely a house standing in the line of this storm of fire.

Efforts for relief are not spared here or anywhere in the State, and donations from abroad are coming along just in time to make comfortable those who survived. Contributions of money can be sent to Hon. Alex. Mitchell, President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and clothing or provisions to Hon. Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee.

### The Relief Movement.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—J. E. Zimmerman, Vice Consul General of the Netherlands for the United States, appeals for contributions for the suffering community of Hollanders in Michigan.

At a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange this afternoon a committee was appointed to raise funds for the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers.

The agents of the Anchor-line steamers have been instructed to pay 5,000 pounds sterling to the Chicago fund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The City Council of Montreal voted $50,000 for Chicago yesterday, making over $100,000 in the aggregate.

Bondmann, the actor, has given the proceeds of his benefit on Tuesday night, $2,277, to the Chicago sufferers.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION FROM SCOTLAND.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Amos Warrack, of this city, paid over to Mayor Mason to-day twenty-seven thousand dollars, subscription from Glasgow, Scotland, through Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor line of steamers in New York. Handysill & Henderson, of Glasgow, Scotland, direct their house here to pay five thousand to the Chicago sufferers.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Up to last night the subscriptions at the Mansion House for Chicago amounted to £30,000. At Manchester £5,000 was subscribed, and Middlemunster gave £300 on the spot.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The amount contributed for the relief of Chicago by Americans in Paris is 131,055 francs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Michigan State Association of this city is actively engaged in making collections for the sufferers in their State, and has collected $7,000 in money. A room in the Patent Office has been prepared and furnished for the reception of goods and clothing, and quite a large amount has been sent in.

Dr. C. F. Stansberry, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of this District, left this afternoon for Chicago, bearing the offerings of the Masons of the District of Columbia to their brethren in Chicago.

Donations made by the officers and employes of the Government printing office were also taken by Dr. Stansberry.

## MORMONDOM.

### Arrest of a Church Dignitary for Murder—Rich Gold Mines, etc.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—Aaron Johnson, a Mormon Bishop, of Springville, Utah county, was arrested this afternoon at that place by United States Marshal Patrick, under an indictment found a year ago as accessory to murder. The prisoner was taken to jail, and to-morrow will have a hearing before Judge Strickland, of the First District Court. The whole time of the court here to-day is occupied in impanelling a jury for the Hawkins case, and the challenges are not yet exhausted.

Gold-bearing quartz was brought in to-day from Bingham Canon, assaying over nineteen hundred dollars per ton.

One hundred and sixty recruits for the regiment at Camp Douglas arrived last night.

A meeting of the Mormon High Council is called for to-morrow night.

The Ogden tin mine excitement continues.

### The Hawkins Adultery Case—The Wife and Daughter as Witnesses.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 19.—In the case of Hawkins, the polygamist, charged by his first wife with adultery, the jury was finally impaneled this afternoon and the trial commenced. Tom Fitch, for defendant, occupied all the morning in an argument that he had a right under the United States law to ten imperative challenges, while the prosecution had only a right to two.

Judge McKean, on the ground that this was a matter of the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, and not the United States, decided against the defense.

On the opening of the trial the first witness called was the true wife. She testified positively to the cohabitation of her husband with two other women in her house continuously. To-morrow the daughter, now married, will take the witness-stand.

The indictment in this case was brought under the Utah statute in relation to crimes and punishment, approved March 6, 1852.

Everything is peaceable, and the weather is delightful.

## INSURANCE.

MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Insurance Commissioner has called upon all insurance companies in the State to make a return of their condition.

THE LORILLARD, ATLANTIC AND MANHATTAN SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Lorillard Insurance Company was compelled to suspend yesterday, by reason of its losses by the Chicago fire. The assets of the company are one million and three-quarters. Its liabilities are unknown.

The Atlantic and Manhattan companies have also suspended.

THE IRVING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—An injunction has been granted against the Irving Fire Insurance Company, and M. J. Crow appointed receiver.

### The Kansas City Fair.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 19.—Immense crowds continue to attend the fair here day and night. It is already a pecuniary success, and the receipts to-morrow and Saturday will be profits. The display of fire-works to-night was very fine, and witnessed by forty thousand people. Pilot Temple won the $1,000 prize to-day; time—2:30; 2:29¼; 2:33.

☞ Shirley Dare advises all women to learn lace-making, furniture-polishing, bread and bed making, enough to live by, before they practice with the pen. If you lean on it, she says, it will pierce like a thorn through your hand.

## FIRES.

### Car-load of Shingles Burned in Jeffersonville—A Long Train Endangered.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Oct. 19.—The alarm of fire at 7:45 this evening was caused by the burning of a car-load of shingles, with the car, at the "Y" near the bridge-fill on the Jeff. road. The car was attached to a long train, but a locomotive was sent to detach the rest of the train, which saved it from entire destruction. Our fire department turned out promptly, but could render no assistance.

### Public School-house Burned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Public school building No. 7, one of the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $12,000; insured $8,000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. A colored girl, thirteen years old, is now under arrest, and confesses to having attempted to fire the building last evening by means of a blanket saturated with petroleum.

### A Town in Danger.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Despatches from Wapokoneta, Ohio, say considerable uneasiness is felt there on account of the proximity of fires. The drift wood at the reservoir, a few miles from St. Mary's, is burning, carrying cinders and ashes for five miles.

### Stores and Dwellings Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—A fire this afternoon at Brownsburg, Ind., fourteen miles west of this city, destroyed five stores and three dwelling houses. Loss $15,000 to $20,000; insurance, $2,000.

### Planing Mill Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The extensive planing mill of Parker & McPhilomy, Sixteenth and South Water streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about $66,000. Insurance $6,000, a portion of which expired to-day.

### A Manufacturing Establishment Burned.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Warsaw Manufacturing Company's establishment was burned this evening. Loss, $25,000. Insurance small.

## RELIGIOUS.

### Episcopal Convention — Important Report of the Committee on Canons—The Law and Authorities of the Church.

### Report on Foreign Congregations.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—In the Episcopal Convention the Committee on Canons reported it inexpedient to amend the canon relative to marriage and divorce; also inexpedient to create the office of suffragan bishop. The minority report favors a new canon on the latter subject. Both were tabled.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, from the joint Committee on Ritual, reported a canon recognizing on the part of this Church no other law of ritual than it has itself accepted and provided, viz:

1. The Book of Common Prayer, with offices and ordinal appended as constitutionally amended.

2. The canons of the Church of England in use in American provinces before 1789, and not subsequently superseded, altered or repealed by general or diocesan legislation.

3. Canonical or other legislation, or judicial actions or decisions, of this church in its conventions, general or diocesan, are the only duly constituted authorities; provided that, in all questions arising concerning ritual observance, the administration of the law appertains to the ordinary, whose decision is to be held a settlement of the question, except that contradictory decisions shall be subject to revision by the House of Bishops.

A resolution was also presented providing for an investigation, by a joint committee of three Bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, to report to the next General Convention, as to what portions of the canons of the Church of England, of 1603, were in use in the American provinces in 1789; how they have been modified or repealed, and whether any portion requires such action.

An amendment was offered that the above canon shall not go over until after said report is acted upon by general convention.

The whole subject was assigned to to-morrow.

The canon, it is understood, was written by Bishop Whittingham and adopted by the entire joint committee.

A message was received from the House of Bishops that they had amended canon five by further provisions relative to the organization and description of purchases or congregations; had adopted the New York Bible Society's edition of the Common Prayer Book as the standard edition, and provided for the custody of the stereotype plate thereof; had also adopted a resolution that a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged and infirm or disabled clergymen, be recommended to the generous sympathy of the whole church, and naming the Bishop of Delaware, Bishop of Easton, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. James T. Depeyster, Stephen P. Nash, and Wm. Alexander Smith as trustees of the fund for three years ensuing.

Dr. Paddock, from the Committee on Canons, submitted a report, with an amendment to canon 21, title 1, so as to prevent the alienation of church buildings and grounds to parties or corporate bodies, congregations no longer in accordance with the doctrine, discipline, or worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

This amendment grows out of the Cheney matter at Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, presented the report of Rev. R. J. Nevin, Rector of Grace church, Rome, Italy, in which he sets forth the disadvantages of congregations worshiping in foreign countries, and asks that such legislation be made by the General Convention as will give to these congregations parochial rights, and bring them into closer relations with the church at Rome, and requests that they be allowed representation in general convention.

A resolution providing for holding evening sessions was adopted; also a resolution that, after Saturday, no new subject be entertained by this house.

The order of the day, the amended canon relating to admission of persons as candidates for holy orders, was taken up and discussed until nearly 4, when adjournment took place.

## THE SOUTH.

## LOUISIANA.

TORPEDO EXPLOSION AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—A wagon load of Union torpedoes exploded this morning, killing the driver instantly. The driver's leg was blown several hundred feet. Windows in the vicinity were shattered by the concussion. The driver was the only one killed, but one was wounded severely, and several were slightly wounded. The contents of a saloon in the vicinity were scattered. The torpedoes were manufactured by Kilber & Goldsmith, of New York, and were being discharged from the ship George Huribut. Two hundred cases are still on board the vessel, and will probably be ordered off.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

Walls & Cammack's bank box, containing about fifty thousand dollars' worth of securities, was stolen.

SCHOONER SUNK—THREE DROWNED.

The schooner Liberty sprung a leak and sunk on Lake Ponchartrain. Three persons were drowned.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Oct. 19.—The Railroad Convention met yesterday. It was largely attended, and the proceedings were harmonious. Representatives were present from St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana. Reports were read, favoring the early completion of the Southern Pacific connection. The convention adjourns to Marshall on Saturday.

## TENNESSEE.

A CHICAGO REFUGEE KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—James Hayes, a Chicago refugee, was killed last evening in a stone-yard on Washington street, where he was working, by falling on a fly-wheel.

ARREST OF MISSISSIPPI KUKLUX.

United States Marshal Pierce, of North Mississippi, brought four prisoners here to-day charged with Kukluxing a family named Honeycut, near Burnsville, Miss. They were arrested on the cars en route to Texas. Other members of the band are in jail at Corinth.

A HEAVY LIBEL SUIT.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—In the Circuit Court of Knox county some time ago a verdict was rendered in the libel suit of John Baxter against Sanders & Clark, newspaper publishers, for $27,000 damages for publishing a speech of Gen. Maynard denunciatory of Baxter. The Supreme Court, now in session at Knoxville, reverses the decision and remands the case for a new trial.

THE MEMPHIS FAIR.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—There was a very large attendance at the fair to-day. The trotting match for the premium of $450 was won by Morrissey, beating Surprise and Haskins in the order named. Time—2:39¼, 2:38¼, 2:35¼ and 2:36.

## MARYLAND.

SWINDLING COLLECTORS SENTENCED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Richard N. Bowerman and Thomas J. Kelsey, ex-deputy collectors, were sentenced to-day, the former to four years imprisonment and to pay over $2,000 fine, the latter to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of over $3,000.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—There were four deaths from yellow fever within the last twenty-four hours.

## ST. LOUIS.

### "Says the Spider to the Fly."

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The Republican State Committee, to-day adopted resolutions reiterating the previously expressed purpose to do everything possible for the unity of the party and the success of the Republicans of the State, without regard to past differences or divisions; fully recognizing the right of individual preferences for candidates, but when nominations have been made by the party convictions of personal preference should then be sunk in devotion to party success; that in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Republican meeting held yesterday, they invite the liberal Republican State Committee to meet with them, collectively or individually, in a call for a State convention, to the end that there may be a united party and but one organization, and that one holding legitimate relations with the National Republican Committee. The committee adjourned to meet on the 5th of December to consider the subject of calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, and to elect a new State Committee, to which meeting the Liberal State Committee, individually or collectively, are invited for consultation upon the proposed call. The committee also adopted a resolution soliciting the National Republican Executive Committee to call the next National Convention at St. Louis.

### Maine Has an Ague.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 19.—A quite severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:40 this afternoon, lasting ten or fifteen minutes.

WISCASSET, Oct. 19.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

## NEW YORK.

### The English Yacht Wins the Third Race for the Queen's Cup.

### Marshaling of the Clans for the City Election.

### Prince Erie Involved in a Case of Scandal.

### A Double Murder Discovered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, of Chicago, will speak on Saturday night, at Cooper Institute, on the calamity, how it has left its people, and what of the future.

TELEGRAPHIC.

George H. Brown, Jr., telegraphic operator, who has been sending the Western press report for the past year, with so much promptness and care, is about to leave the profession and engage in mercantile pursuits in the South. His successor is Benj. Williams, of this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William M. Fleiss, having been drawn on the Grand Jury, has resigned as a member of the committee of seventy.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SCANDAL.

Fisk, Jr., has procured an injunction from Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, prohibiting the use in any way of certain letters and papers possessed by Helen Josephine Mansfield, which were written by Fisk, Jr., and the publication of which he says would expose him to public criticism and scandal. A receiver was appointed to take charge of the papers. The power which is sought to be exercised by the order of Pratt is almost unprecedented in such cases.

DOUBLE MURDER.

There was great excitement at Bloomfield, New Jersey, yesterday, by the discovery of two women, the wife and daughter of Frederick Fillman, one dying and the other dead. Circumstances lead to the conclusion that they had been poisoned.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

Tammany political circles are excited over the fact that Charles O'Conor intends to begin in earnest the prosecution of the ring of thieves. O'Conor will not affiliate with any political cliques, in prospect of the speedy punishment of the guilty parties.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Political parties are busy nominating their candidates for the next election. In the Seventh District James O'Brien is nominated for Senator by the Reformers. Tammany renominated the same old candidates.

A CARPET-BAG GOVERNOR.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, who is in this city, states he is not quite satisfied with the Kuklux proclamation. What he wanted in his State was troops—not a suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

Deputy Controller Green yesterday handed over one hundred thousand Department of Parks checks for paying off the laborers.

The owners of property on Broome street propose widening that thoroughfare. The assessment is regarded as a Tammany scheme.

There are rumors that Hall and Sweeney are ready to make important concessions to the Reform party, and are anxious to drop Tweed.

Ex-Marshal Robert Murray publishes a card to-day, stating that he is ready to substantiate in court the charges against Collector Murphy.

Deputy Collector Green charges the Park Department with gross extravagance.

The Tammany clique have made the Park appropriations a great source of corruption.

J. Dago, a conductor, was crushed to death at a railroad depot last night.

One thousand German real estate owners formed an anti-Tammany association last evening.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION DISCOVERED.

A rumor is current on the street that a four-hundred-thousand-dollar defalcation has been discovered in Philadelphia.

FUNDS WANTED FOR CHARITY.

Comptroller Green requests the Mayor to convene the Board of Apportionment for the purpose of appropriating from the excise fund for support of charitable institutions.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the Insurance Convention to-day a long discourse was read by Mr. Barnes on uniform standard of mortality in the interest of life insurance.

This afternoon a resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress to exempt life-policies from the action of the bankrupt act.

A committee of three was appointed to report the best method of winding up insolvent companies. Adjourned.

FORGED WARRANTS.

Warrants for the payment of $860,000, paid in the name of Keyser, have been found. Keyser pronounces the signatures forgeries. They were paid by the Fourth National Bank, which the Mail says is owned by the ring.

CHOLERA IN RAGS.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health has reported against allowing any cargoes of rags from countries where cholera prevails to be landed without disinfection.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Deputy Controller Green asks a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to provide funds for the support of reformatory institutions.

A HEAVY BILL.

The contractor for cleaning the streets has presented a bill to the city for $142,000 for work from September 1 to October 16.

The Presbyterian Synod has adjourned.

ENGLAND TRIUMPHANT IN THE THIRD RACE.

The third race for the America cup (the Queen's cup) to-day was over the New York Yacht club course. The Columbia was selected and sailed by a new captain. The signal to start was given at 1:23. The Livonia was promptly off. The Columbia, not being fully under way, had to tack twice to get a good starting position. The Livonia was by this time a mile ahead. In rounding the buoy at southwest spit the Columbia lost her jib stay sail. At 3:20½ the Livonia rounded the light ship. The Columbia was four and a half minutes behind. Here the latter lost the clew of her foresail, and had her fore-gaff topsail split, while her mainsail had to be lowered twice in consequence of an accident to her patent steering apparatus. The Livonia reached the home stake boat at 5.18, and the Columbia at 5.37:38. Actual time of the Livonia 3.53:5; corrected time, 4.02:25. Actual time of the Columbia, 4.12:38; corrected time, 4.17:35. The wind was west southwest. It is claimed that the Columbia lost 15 minutes by the accident to her steering gear.

TAMMANY NOMINATES TWEED.

Tammany made nominations for the State Senate to-night, including William M. Tweed, Michael Norton, John J. Bradley, and Henry W. Genet.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.

The county convention of delegates of the reform Democracy was held at Apollo Hall to-night, Samuel G. Courtnay presiding. About 400 delegates were present. W. W. Curtis warned the meeting that Tammany intended frauds at the elections, and said they could only get justice by suspending repeaters or fraudulent inspectors from lamp-posts, and he believed the law would protect citizens in so doing. The following nominations were made: For Judge of the Supreme Court, ex-Judge Geo. C. Barret; for Judge of the Common Pleas, Judge Chas. P. Daly; for Register, Gen. Franz Sigel.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Gold market was alternately heavy and firm during the day, and prices ranged from 113 to 112¼, closing at 112¾. Loans were made at from 2 ℘ cent. ℘ annum to 1-16 ℘ cent. ℘ day for use.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $48,000,000.

The awards at the Treasury gold sale were for $2,000,000 at from 112 53-100 to 112 87-100.

The Government bond market was generally dull and weak, being unfavorably affected by the decline in gold and some further sales by insurance companies.

There was a marked improvement in the Stock market to-day, and the early dealings showed an advance of 1@2½ ℘ cent. in the general market, but the improvement was partially lost when it was announced that the Treasury had sold $2,000,000 gold. Later in the day the sentiment was decidedly bullish and prices were cornered higher than those previously reached. The upward speculation was led by Reading shares, which advanced 4 ℘ cent. from the lowest point of the day. This buoyant condition of affairs was brought about by some prominent bears covering their shorts and turning bulls for a temporary campaign. The money market was easier and this assisted the rise. The market at the close was strong and generally up to the highest point of the day. The only reaction was in Reading, Western Union and Rock Island. The cash stock of Reading was made scarce this afternoon and 1-16 to ¼ ℘ cent. was paid for the use of it until to-morrow.

The demand for Money was quite sharp during the early hours of the day, but in the afternoon there was an easier feeling and loans were made at 7 ℘ cent. on stocks, and from 7 to 5 ℘ cent. on Government bonds.

State securities are dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1881 | 115¾ |
| Coupons of 1862 | 113⅞ |
| Coupons of 1864 | 113¼ |
| Coupons of 1865 | 113⅜ |
| Coupons of 1865, new | 112⅜ |
| Coupons of 1867 | 112⅝ |
| Coupons of 1868 | 112⅞ |
| Ten-forties | 112⅛ |
| Currency 6's | 108 |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 93 | Old Virginia | 58 |
| Old Tennessee | 64 | Old N. Carolina | 39¼ |
| New Tennessee | 64 | New N. Carolina | 20 |
| New Virginia | [illegible] | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | [illegible] | Rock Island | 97¼ |
| Western U. Tel'gh | 67¾ | New Jersey Cent'l | 104 |
| Quicksilver | 15¼ | St. Paul | 53 |
| Mariposa | 1 | Do. preferred | 74 |
| Do. preferred | 1¾ | Tol. & Wabash | 54 |
| Adams Express | 80¾ | Do. preferred | 82 |
| Wells & Fargo | 42 | Ft. Wayne | 96 |
| American Express | 62¾ | Terre Haute | 16 |
| U. S. Express | 50¾ | Do. preferred | 39 |
| Pacific Mail | 42¼ | Chicago & Alton | 115 |
| N. Y. Central, con | 88¾ | Do. preferred | 110 |
| N. Y. Cent'l, scrip | 81¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 35¾ |
| Erie | 27¾ | C. C. & C. | 82 |
| Erie preferred | 59 | Burlington | 126 |
| Harlem | 120 | Lake Shore | 89 |
| Do. preferred | 121 | C. C. & Ind. C. | 16½ |
| Reading | 108¾ | Ill. Cent. | 133 |
| Michigan Central | 115 | Union Pacific | 21¾ |
| Pittsburgh | 115 | Cent'l Pac. bonds | 100¾ |
| Northwestern | 55 | Union Pac. bonds | 84¾ |
| Do. preferred | 85¾ | | |

## WASHINGTON.

### The Case of the Schooner Horton—The Proclamation of Martial Law Opposed by all Parties—Aid for the Northwest, etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Government has no official advice from either the British or United States authorities regarding the seizure of the schooner Horton in a Nova Scotian port, and her removal to Gloucester, Massachusetts. The absence of the President and Secretary of State, however, would prevent action even if dispatches were at hand. The understanding among other officials here is, that this Government will be obliged to promptly return the vessel to the port from which she was taken, and disown the act of the American citizens who seized her. A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that the Government would be obliged to follow that course.

THE OUTRAGE ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina papers of both political parties, at hand to-night, comment on the President's proclamation, and deprecate it. The Democratic papers declare that no occasion existed for it, while the Republican papers say that the Kuklux could be suppressed without a resort to martial law and point to the courts in North Carolina as proof of it. Several Southern friends of the administration oppose the step as unnecessary, though Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, is out to-day urging the President to continue martial law in every place in the South where an outrage is committed.

RELIEF FOR THE NORTHWEST.

A public meeting was held here to-night to take measures of relief for the suffering people of Wisconsin and Michigan. It was largely attended, and prompt subscriptions were made.

All the hackmen gave to-day's proceeds to the Chicago sufferers, and now the street railroads propose to do likewise. All the civil clubs and military organizations here, permanent and temporary, have contributed for Chicago.

[To the Associated Press.]

GEN. EWING SERIOUSLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—General Sherman will leave here to-night for a visit in Ohio to Hon. Thomas Ewing, who is seriously ill.

CLERICAL EXAMINATION.

The Civil Service Commission is engaged in discussing a general system of clerical examinations.

## FOREIGN.

## GERMANY.

THE FRENCH TREATY APPROVED.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Emperor has approved the treaty with France, and ratifications will be formally exchanged on Saturday.

PARLIAMENT ORGANIZED.

Parliament to-day effected an organization. Herr Simpson was re-elected President.

## BRAZIL.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Late files of Brazilian journals contain the following facts concerning the recent legislative action in Brazil on the important subject of slavery: One of the bills which met with the greatest opposition appropriated eight million dollars to be used to free about a million and a half of slaves. The ground of opposition was the fact that this sum of money was too small; one of the Senators saying that by this bill only ten thousand slaves per annum could be freed. The bill finally passed appropriating a much larger sum, while the pay for each slave is put at a very low figure. By the plan emancipation will be gradual, only children born after the passage of the act, on the 27th of last month, are to be at once liberated. It is thought the whole number of slaves in the Empire will not exceed a million and a half. A majority of these are in southern parts of the country. The sugar interest will not suffer from the change. It is doubtful about the results in the coffee regions, where slaves are more numerous. As the Emperor favors emancipation, the passage of the bill by the legislative branch of the government practically delivers Brazil from the evils of slavery.

### Miscellaneous Items.

A correspondent writes from London that an alliance is to be effected between certain members of the peerage and representatives of the working classes, the object of which is the overthrow of the present system of government. The Commune principle pervades the platform.

It is hinted that the condition of Queen Victoria is such that she may die at any moment.

Victor Place has been honorably acquitted of the charges of fraud in purchasing arms while French Consul, at New York.

The French government has directed its military and naval forces to be on the alert for Bonapartist disturbances, which are feared.

The court-martial for the trial of the French Communists has sentenced ninety-one, and acquitted nine thousand.

Later advices from Teheran show that Persia is still suffering from famine and pestilence. Formidable insurrections have broken out in various quarters. The government troops have been driven from Shiraz, the capital town, which is now held by the rebels.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 19—4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,181,000. Consols 92¾ for money and 93 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 90¾; old 1865s 90¾; 1867s 91¾; 10-40s 88¾. Tallow 38s 6d for new.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19—U. S. bonds of 1862 95¾.

PARIS, Oct. 19—P. M.—Bourse, rentes closed at 57 francs and 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—P. M.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling uplands 9⅜@9½d; middling Orleans 9⅝@10d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9⅜d. Tallow 47s 6d.

## CINCINNATI.

### Schurz on Civil Service Reform.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Carl Schurz lectured to-night at Mozart Hall on civil service reform, to an audience of about 500 persons, and was very cordially received.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The American Christian Missionary Association commenced its annual session here to-day, Hon. R. M. Bishop, president, in the chair. Delegates were present from New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the District of Columbia.

Committees on credentials and order of business were appointed.

Remarks were made by delegates from various States during the afternoon, showing encouraging results of missionary labor.

The report of the secretary was of a highly favorable nature, showing 6,170 additions from missionary effort during the past year. Money contributed to this cause, $48,000. Sixteen States had agreed to a general system of missionary effort.

Encouraging letters were read from the Indian agency in Washington Territory, from the secretary at Jamaica, and from Mississippi.

The evening was devoted to a sermon from Rev. R. Moffett, of Ohio.

### The Canadian and United States Authorities Having a Good Time in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., Oct. 19.—The formal opening of the European and North American railway took place at Vanceboro, Maine, to-day, in the presence of General Grant, Lord Lisgar, and many other Federal, Dominion, State, and railroad authorities, and about one thousand invited guests. At the banquet speeches were made by the President, Lord Lisgar and others, showing the greatest cordiality of feeling. Lord Lisgar said the treaty of Washington would soon be submitted to the Canadian Parliament, which was inclined to view it favorably.

VANCEBORO, ME., Oct. 19.—Two trains of seven cars each, containing the Presidential party, arrived here at noon from Bangor. The party was received with a Presidential salute. A similar party from St. John, N. B., has arrived.

Hon. Mitchell, Minister of Marine of the Dominion, one of the party, states that no vessel whatever has been sent out after the schooner Horton.

### Gold Discovery near Winnepeg.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 19.—Gen. Leman arriving from Fort Garry last evening, reports intense excitement prevailing at Winnepeg on account of a recent gold discovery at Lake Shabondawin. Specimens of the dust, nuggets, and quartz have been sent to Winnepeg, and hundreds are rushing to the new gold fields. Lake Shabondawin is a short distance from Silver Islet.

FENIAN RAIDER ARRESTED.

General Curley, one of the leaders of the late Fenian fiasco upon Manitoba, arrived here yesterday and was immediately arrested. General Curley, like General O'Neill, who was arrested here on Monday, declares that the Fenian raid was no raid at all, but merely a colonization scheme, and that the colony could have successfully resisted Col. Wheaton if so disposed.

### Soldiers' Reunion in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 19.—A large number of soldiers assembled to-day on the occasion of the second reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. The procession contained two bands, a large drum corps and battle flags of numerous regiments sent from the capital. Governor B. Stanton delivered a reception speech on behalf of the city, and Capt. R. H. Cochran, of this city, who served in the Army of the Cumberland, delivered a welcoming oration on behalf of the society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a large membership secured. Stirring speeches were made by Lieut. Clarkson, Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, and others. The city was gaily decorated with flags. Letters from all the prominent Generals of the army and from President Grant will be read to-morrow. It will be the gala day of the reunion.

### Loss of Life on the Lakes.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 19.—The propeller Brooklyn arrived this afternoon, and reported that two boats containing eighteen persons from the lost steamer, R. G. Coburn, have been picked up by a passing vessel, and transferred to a propeller and taken to Mackinaw. There are about twenty persons still missing. The commander, Gilbert Demont, of Detroit, and the State Indian agent, Smith and wife, also of this city, were undoubtedly drowned; as also were all the women on board.

### Narrow-gauge Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Oct. 19.—Camps for the grading parties of the Leavenworth and Denver narrow-gauge railroad have been established some distance west of here. The contractors expect to make surprising speed. Dan. Casements, a foreman of Union Pacific fame, has been engaged on the work.

For each one of us, no business can be of more pressing moment, of more urgent importance, than the discovery of our besetting sin. The bosom sin in general exactly resembles a strong current in nature, which is setting full upon dangerous shoals and quicksands. If, in your spiritual computation, you do not calculate upon your besetting sin, upon its force, its ceaseless operation, and its artfulness, it will sweep you on noiselessly, and with every appearance of calm, but surely and effectually to your ruin.

## JOHN HAY.

### The Author of "Little Breeches" Seeks the Cow that Kicked Over Chicago.

[John Hay's Chicago Letter in N. Y. Tribune.]

I have here before me six miles, more or less, of the finest conflagration ever seen. I have smoking ruins and ruins which have broken themselves of smoking; churches as romantic in their dilapidation as Melrose by moonlight; mountains of brick and mortar, and forests of springing chimneys; but I turned from them all this morning to hunt for the spot where the fire started. It is the greatest and most brilliant apparition of the nineteenth century—more reckless than Fisk, more remorseless than Bismarck. Some details of its early life might not be without edification. There may be lessons in its cradle and its grave. These were the thoughts that justified me in going to Dekoven street, though the real reason was that I was curious to see the first footprint of the monster who had trampled a great city out of existence in a day.

Nothing could be more ignoble and commonplace than this quarter of Chicago. I reached it by crossing over the long draw-bridge at Twelfth street, which was swinging gracefully on its pivot as I came. The streets were all filled with wagons loaded down with furniture, which exposed to the gaze of the loungers the broken life of the family. The air of the quarter was wholly foreign and not quite reputable. Even the little Church of St. Wenzel added to the Bohemian air of the district. German volunteers were guarding the relief stores from hungry Czechs, who would make irregular forays on the provisions. Both sides thought their dignity required they should speak English instead of their native tongue. "Keep your fingers von dem pretzels off, or you'll git a het on you." "Yes! I bet you got a heap o' style, don't it." These colloquies sometimes give us moments of conjecture as to the final doom of our language. I found Dekoven street at last, a mean little street of shabby wooden houses, with dirty door-yards and unpainted fences falling to decay. It had no look of Chicago about it. Take it up bodily and drop it out on the prairie and its name might be Lickskillet Station as well as anything else. The street was unpaved and littered with old boxes and mildewed papers, and a dozen absurd geese wandered about with rustic familiarity. Slatternly women lounged at the gates and bare-legged children kept up an evidently traditional warfare of skirmishing with the geese. On the south side of the street not a house was touched. On the north only one remained. All the rest were simply ashes. There were no piles of ruin here. The wooden hovels left no landmarks except here and there a stunted chimney too squat to fall. The grade had been raised in places and left untouched in others, so that now, as in the North Division, the roads seemed like viaducts, and scorched and blackened trees seemed growing out of sodded cellars. But of all the miserable plain stretching out before me to the burning coal-heaps in the northern distance, I was only interested in the narrow block between Dekoven and Taylor streets, now quite flat and cool, with small gutter-boys marching through the lots, some kicking with bare feet in the light ashes for suspected and sporadic coals, and others prudently mounted on stilts, which sunk from time to time in the spongy soil and caused the young acrobats to descend ignominiously and pull them out. This was the Mecca of my pilgrimage, for here the fire began. One squalid little hovel alone remained intact in all that vast expanse. A warped and weather-beaten shanty of two rooms, perched on thin piles, with tin plates nailed half way down them like dirty pantalets. There was no shabbier hut in Chicago nor in Tipperary. But it stood there safe, while a city had perished before it and around it. It was preserved by its own destructive significance. It was made sacred by the curse that rested on it—a curse more deadly than that which darkened the lintels of the house of Thyestes. For out of that house, last Sunday night, came a woman with a lamp to the barn behind the house, to milk the cow with the crumpled temper, that kicked the lamp, that spilled the kerosene, that fired the straw, that burned Chicago. And there to this hour stands that craven little house, holding on tightly to its miserable existence.

I stood on the sidewalk opposite, as in duty bound, calling up the appropriate emotions. A strange, wrinkled face on a dwarfish body came up and said, "That's a dreadful sight." I assented, and he continued in a melancholy croon: "Forty year I've lived here, and there wasn't a brick house but wan, and that was the Lakeside House, and it's gone now; an' ay ye'll beleave me, Soor, I niver see a fire loike that." I believed him thoroughly, and he went away. My emotions not being satisfactory from a front view of the shanty, I went around to the rear, and there found the Man of the House sitting with two of his friends. His wife, Our Lady of the Lamp—freighted with heavier disaster than that which Psyche carried to the bed-side of Eros—sat at the window, knitting. I approached the Man of the House and gave him good-day. He glanced up with sleepy, furtive eyes. I asked him what he knew about the origin of the fire. He glanced at his friends and said, civily, he knew very little; he was waked up about 9 o'clock by the alarm, and fought from that time to save his house; at every sentence he turned to his friends and said, "I can prove it by them," to which they nodded assent. He seemed fearful that all Chicago was coming down upon him for prompt and integral payment of that $200,000,000 his cow had kicked over. His neighbors say this story is an invention dating from the second day of the fire. There was something unutterably grotesque in this ultimate atom feeling a sense of responsibility for a catastrophe so stupendous, and striving, by a fiction, which must have heavily taxed his highest powers of imagination, to escape a reckoning he was already free from.

Like his fellows the midge and the nit, Through minuteness, to wit.

### Heating Passenger Cars.

With the approach of winter and the necessity for fires, comes round the season of burning passengers alive in railway cars. This form of manslaughter, the most disagreeable of all, can hardly be prevented as long as trains will run off the track and the cars are heated by stoves. The railway stove, indeed, must be regarded as a malign agent if it has never set fire to a car. It over-heats the upper part of the car, renders ventilation impossible, and leaves the lower stratum of air so cold that the passengers, at a time of intense frosts, sits with burning brow and frozen feet from one end of his journey to the other. But when we take into account the loss of life it entails in case of serious accident, by making a holocaust of the occupants of the train, we marvel more and more that it should not have been superseded by some better means of securing warmth and comfort.

The employment of steam for heating private buildings, large hotels and spacious apartments has been attended with the best results, and there seems to be every reason why the heating of all the cars of a passenger train by steam from the boiler of the engine should be found safe, agreeable and economical. The experiment has been tried on some of the lines running from the city, and with complete success. Nobody, of course, could be roasted alive. The steam being introduced into the bottom of the car, there is an equal and pervasive warmth, subject to exact regulation and tempered with supplies of fresh air from without. In case of accident to the car there can be no suffocating from steam, because at the moment of leaving the track or collision with another train the communication with the boiler will be instantly interrupted; and the use of steam has this still further to recommend it, that the car can be warmed in a very few minutes, while the supply of heat will never be exhausted so long as there is fuel enough left to propel the train.

Two or three years ago a patent was obtained by a gentleman of Virginia for heating passenger cars by electricity, the exciting power to be obtained from the rotation of the wheels. Experiments of a satisfactory character were made of this means of producing warmth, and it was hoped that the plan would prove eminently practicably. But difficulties of adjustment have, so far, effectually defeated the design of the inventor, and still our railway companies continue to build their cars with the demon of the stove to vitiate the atmosphere and occasionally to roast the passengers. Let us hope that steam or electricity may soon displace the stove, so that winter shall no longer double the perils and discomforts of railway traveling.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

### Eastern Cats.

Cats are held in great estimation in the East, and large prices are sometimes paid by native ladies for fine Persian specimens. In Cairo a sum of money was left in trust to feed poor cats, who daily received their rations at the Mahkemah (law courts). Many animals have in Arabic a large number of names—more than 560, for instance, being applied to the lion. The following story, current among them, will illustrate this fact in reference to the cat: A Bedawi was out hunting one day, and caught a cat, but did not know what animal it could be. As he was carrying it along with him, he met a man, who said, "What are you going to do with that *sinnaur*?" Then another asked him, "What is that *kutt* for?" A third called it *hirr*; and others styled it successively *dhayun*, *khaida*, and *khaital*. So the Bedawi thought to himself, this must be a very valuable animal; and took it to the market, where he offered it for sale at 100 dirhems. At this the people laughed, and said, "Knowest thou not, O Bedawi, that it would be dear at half a dirhem?" He was enraged at having his dream of wealth thus rudely dispelled, and flung it away, exclaiming, "May thy house be ruined, thou beast of many names, but little worth." The Arabs say that the occasion of the cat's first appearance was as follows: The inhabitants of the ark were much troubled with mice. Noah, in his perplexity, stroked the lion's nose, and made him sneeze; whereupon a cat appeared, and cleared off the mice. In the East, as in Europe, a black cat is regarded as "uncanny," and various parts of it are useful for magical and medicinal purposes. Its claws, for instance, are said to be a charm against the nightmare.—[Once a Week.

☞ The Bloomington Pantagraph reports a queer apple brought to that office, which is sweet upon one side and sour on the other, and which appears to be half spice sweeting and half sour greening. It originated in this wise: A Michigan fruit-grower joined two buds from the varieties named, and budded an apple tree with the bud made up of those two halves; and from limbs which were the product of this budding was grafted the tree which produces these duplex apples.

## THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1871.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Gault.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Peter Rauter, $13 05, for work on streets.

Wm. Spa[illegible], $20 50, for repair of cisterns.

R. Bigg[illegible], $24 25, for making cesspool.

Utica Lime Co., $458 51, for lime.

Hider, Stonestreet & Co., $1,984 33, work on outfall sewer.

Wm. T. Shanks & Co., $5,147 60, work on outfall sewer.

O. Hoot, $7, for carpenters' work.

James Douglass, $704 24, work on sewers.

Aiken & Drummond, $373 77, for iron work.

G. R. Shanks, $2,608 76, work on sewers.

B. Dupont, $203 61, work on sewers.

Shanks & Selvage, $2,978 52, work on sewers.

Geo. Fulton, $105 75, for lumber.

F. A. Summers, $296 31, for repair of pumps.

J. D. Fowler, $1,110 93, work on City Hall.

John Mitchell, $398 28, work on City Hall.

H. S. Lytler, $1,393 36, work on City Hall.

C. J. Weber, $119, Coroner's fees.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, $31 28, for transportation of paupers.

Louisville and Nashville railroad, $103 28, for transportation of paupers.

M. C. Brinkman, $23 50, for coffins.

Peter McGrath, $10, for searching privy vault.

Harris, Talmage & Given, $171 54, for ice.

W. A. Peters, $66 25, for indexing.

Henry Thorp, $47 65, for guarding jail.

Michael McGuire, $47 65, for guarding jail.

A. Clair, $47 65, for guarding jail.

James Roche, $23 11, for plumbers' work.

George Mulliken, assignee, $13 50, for court fees.

A. McBride, $3 64, for hardware.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, $41 20, for transportation of paupers.

Wm. A. Cooke, $481 50, for work on streets.

James Morton and others, $483 58, for work on streets.

Long & McCarthy, $1,771 80, for cleaning streets.

Morgan McSheehy, $3,509 88, for cleaning streets.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $337 72, for printing.

Anzeiger, $337 72, for printing.

Yunt & Selvage, $[illegible], for work on intersections.

George W. Hider, $1,645 40, for bowlder repairs.

J. J. Tigert, $102 23, for repairs of pumps.

T. Bradley, $3,150 31, for printing and stationery.

Hawkins & Tipton, $864 21, for repairs of streets.

D. Matthewson & Co., $694 88, for work on streets.

D. Matthewson & Co., $679 72, for work on streets.

P. McKegney, $31 71, for repairs of streets.

Mr. Walton submitted separate reports from the Wharfmaster of collections of wharfage to October 5, 1871, which were ordered to be filed.

President Rubel submitted a Common Council resolution raising a joint session at 9 o'clock this evening for the election of a Trustee of the Louisville University and private policemen, which was so amended as to fix the time of the election on the 2d of November, 1871, and adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to subscribe, in the name and for and in behalf of the city of Louisville, for ten thousand additional shares of the capital stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, which was read and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Barret submitted the report of the Mother Superior of the St. Xavier Industrial School, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Barret, from the Grievance Committee, was discharged from the further consideration of a claim of John Balder.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council regulating the removal of the contents of certain kinds of vaults, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Carter submitted the following separate contracts, which were severally approved:

Frank Crofoot, to improve the gutters on the north side of Market, from Eleventh to Twelfth.

John Mitchell, to furnish the joiner's work for new City Hall.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bonds of the following city officers, which were severally approved: E. Hughes, Isaac Schultz, Henry Hagar, Chas. Hagar and J. J. Nutall, engineers of the Fire Department; Chas. Werner, Jno. Bradley and Chas. Ovington, private policemen.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bond of Glover, White & Co., and of the Kentucky Tobacco Association, Tobacco Warehousemen, which were severally approved.

Mr. Jenkins submitted a Common Council resolution providing for the construction of a sewer in Green street, from Wenzell to Shelby, which was amended and adopted.

Mr. Krack submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor, Chief of the Fire Department and Chairmen of the Fire Department Committees to report the cost of two new fire-engines and houses.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution authorizing the purchase of certain ground for street purposes at Third and York streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Clay to Hancock, and between Laurel and Vine streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Preston street, between Kentucky and Mechanic streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Lampton to Breckinridge, and between Hancock and Clay streets, being the first alley east of Hancock street.

Mr. Spalding, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported an ordinance for improving a part of Brook street, from the south side of Jefferson to the north side of Green, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, and Byrne—11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution granting Ed. Meglemery, assignee, further time to complete the sidewalks on Jackson street, from Jacob to Breckinridge, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution approving the engineer's report of the change of grade of the alleys in the square bounded by First and Second and College and Breckinridge streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced an ordinance for reconstructing a part of Tenth street, from the north side of Main to the south side of Monroe street, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western district.

Mr. Byrne introduced an ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-first and St. Xavier streets, which was read, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance for reconstructing part of an alley known as Congress street, from Sixth to Ninth street, and between Market and Jefferson streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Ninth to Tenth street and between Walnut and Madison streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jefferson street, from east side of Sayre to the east side of the Shippingport road.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side Main street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Eighteenth street, between Walnut and Grayson.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to change the name of Ward street, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Walton and Byrne—2.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter and Gilbert—9.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of reconstructing Fifth street, from the center of Walnut street to the south side of Chestnut street; McCampbell & Sale, contractors.

Altered apportionment of improving Nineteenth street, between Walnut and Madison; Frank Crofoot, contractor.

Apportionment of improving the first alley north of Kentucky street, from Fourth to Fifth; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Altered apportionment of improving the first alley north of Breckinridge street, from Brook to Floyd; J. Wm. Terry, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving, on the south side of Kentucky street, from Preston to Jackson; Wm. Dixon, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the west side of First street, from Main street to Mrs. Armstrong's west line; Jno. Casey, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving, on both sides of Bowser street, from Walnut to Grayson; Daniel Batman, contractor.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported an ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Tenth and Dumesnil streets, southeast corner, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Guthrie, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Walton submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water:

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Ninth and Lexington streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Johnston and Market streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Washington and Webster streets.

Mr. Walton submitted separate resolutions directing the Gas Company to place a lamp at the intersection of Thirteenth and Pirtle streets, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Breckinridge, and on the north side of Breckinridge, between Third and Fourth streets, which were adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, Eastern District, reported adversely to granting the petition of John Weisenstein & Co. to keep a coffee-house at the corner of Green and Preston streets, and the same was rejected.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, November 2, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1871.

Present—Chas. S. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Coleman, Hamilton and Verhoeff.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

A message was read from his Honor the Mayor submitting for approval the following contracts and bonds, which were severally approved, viz:

CONTRACTS.

Frank Crofoot, to improve the gutters north side of Market, from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

John Mitchell, to execute the joiner's work for the City Hall.

BONDS.

Chas. Ovington's bond as private watchman.

The City Engineer submitted the following separate apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of the first alley north of Kentucky, between Fourth and Fifth streets; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Apportionment of reconstructing Fifth street, from the center of Walnut to the south side of Chestnut; W. L. McCampbell & H. H. Sale, contractors.

Apportionment of reconstructing Ninth street, from the center of Walnut to the south side of Grayson; White & Selvage, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalks on south side of Kentucky street, between Preston and Jackson streets; Wm. Dixon, contractor.

Apportionment sidewalk west side of First street, between Main street and Mrs. Armstrong's north line; Jim Casey, contractor.

Altered apportionment of the first alley north of Breckinridge street, running from Brook to Floyd street; J. Wm. Terry, contractor.

Altered apportionment of Nineteenth street, from Walnut to Madison street; F. Crofoot, contractor.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz.:

Hider, Stonestreet & Co., $1,984 33, for work on Western outfall sewer.

S. R. Shanks & Co., $2,608 76, for work on Sixth cross street sewer.

Geo. Fulton, $105 75, for lumber.

John Mitchell, $398 28, for work on City Hall.

Shanks & Selvage, $2,978 52, for work on Dry Run sewer.

H. S. Lyter, $1,393 36, for brick at City Hall.

The City Engineer submitted a grade map of the alley from Cabel to Webster and between East Main and Washington streets, with a resolution approving the same, which was adopted.

The City Engineer submitted a petition from Charles Obst, with a resolution granting him further time until December 1, 1871, to complete the alley between College and Breckinridge and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley, which was adopted.

A communication was read from the City Engineer giving his reasons for reporting the claim of Wm. F. Shanks & Co. of $5,147 60, for work and material to build the western outfall sewer. When, on motion, the report was received and ordered to be filed, and the resolution making the allowance was adopted. Mr. Whippe subsequently moved to reconsider the said vote making the allowance, which motion was lost.

Mr. Jefferson presented a petition from ten citizens of Louisville, as required by law, with "an ordinance authorizing a subscription of one million two hundred thousand dollars to the Cumberland and Ohio R. R. Co.," which was read and referred to the Joint Committees on Railroads, with the City Attorney.

Mr. German presented a petition from John T. Craxton, President of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company, with an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for and in behalf of the city of Louisville for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company, which was read and referred to the Joint Committees on Railroads, with the City Attorney.

Mr. Orrill, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance regulating furniture car stands, which was read and recommitted.

Mr. Campion, from Street Committee, E. D., reported a resolution allowing D. J. Bowles $36 80 for stone from workhouse, which was adopted.

Mr. Campion, from Street Committee, E. D., reported the following ordinances, which were severally read once, the charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—18.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk, north side of Breckinridge, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Washington to Franklin, and between Wenzel and Buchanan streets.

Mr. Campion, from same, reported an ordinance for improving part of an alley from Wenzel street eastwardly to an alley running northwardly from Washington street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jacob, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—18.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Campion, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, for improving a part of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Green street to the north side of East Bridge street, with an amendment to read from the south side of Jefferson street. The ordinance was read once, the charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, and the amendment adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Jefferson, Kaye and McCulloch—3.

When the ordinance, as amended, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Jefferson, Kaye and McCulloch—3.

Mr. Campion, from same, was discharged from the consideration of an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray.

Mr. Shaffer, from Street Committee, West district, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase of H. S. Buckner 10 feet of his ground at Third and York, at $300 per foot, as proposed by said Buckner, which was adopted.

Mr. Jacob made a verbal report of the progress of the committee in obtaining the right of way in Fulton street.

Mr. Jacob, from Street Committee, Western District, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—20.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, on petition, for improving a part of Twenty-first street, from south side of Jefferson to south side of Grayson street.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalk on both sides of Third street, between Grove and Ferry streets.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalk on south side of High street, between Nineteenth street and Tenth Cross street.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, on petition for improving a part of Maple street, from the west side of Fifteenth or Cherry street to the east side of Eighteenth street.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, on petition to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Eighteenth street, between Broadway and Maple streets.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side Third cross street, between Portland avenue and the first alley north of Portland avenue.

An ordinance on petition for improving a part of a street known as Nineteenth street, from the north side of Bank to the south side of Portland avenue.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on east side of Twenty-first street, between Grayson street and Walnut street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Seventh cross street, from the north side of Montgomery to the south side of High street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Seventh cross street, from north side of Portland avenue to the south side of Montgomery street.

An ordinance on petition for improving part of an alley known as Pirtle street, from Thirteenth street east 210 feet, and between Main and Market.

An ordinance for improving a part of Seventh street, by reconstructing the gutters on both sides, from the south side of Broadway to the north side of York street.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented ordinances on petition for improving a part of Elizabeth street from the south side of Southgate to the north side of Kentucky street, and from the south side of Kentucky to the north side of O'Harra street, which were read a second time, when Mr. Shaffer presented a remonstrance against the same, when they were rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—None.

NAYS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—20.

Mr. Jacob, from same, reported against an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalk on north side of High street, between Bridge street and Ninth cross-street, if extended, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—None.

NAYS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—20.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally recommitted:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Montgomery street, between Sixth and Seventh street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Twenty-first street, from south side of Main to north side of Market street.

Mr. Wahl, from Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, Eastern District, reported the following petitions, which were severally granted:

TAVERNS.

Chris. Kramig, Preston, between Jefferson and Green streets.

Frank Stoll, Green, between Preston and Jackson streets.

Adam Sebastian, Bardstown road.

E. Schneider, Jefferson, between Wenzell street and Beargrass creek.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

Louis Reehrs, Johnston, between Main and Market streets.

Schneider & Dellage, corner of Preston and Jefferson streets.

C. Reardon, on Jefferson, between First and Brook streets.

J. Kransgill, corner Fulton and Mill streets.

Mr. Coleman, from Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, reported the following licenses, which were severally granted:

TAVERNS.

Conrad Rumpf, corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

George Hans, corner of Twelfth and Main streets.

Fred. Hauck, corner of Sixth and Market streets.

M. Kean & Co., Louisville Hotel.

Portman & Kiffes, Portland.

Jno. Cawein & Co., Third street, between Main and Market.

Jos. Schaich, Seventh street, between Main and Market.

Fred. Miller & Co., Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Geo. Schroedel, Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

G. & A. Montedonico, Green, between Third and Fourth streets.

Rogers & Corsell, corner Fourth and Green streets.

Louis Ostarman, corner Fifteenth and Madison streets.

Henry Loesing, corner Eighteenth and Broadway streets.

John Koch, Fifth, between Main and Water streets.

John Rodman, Main, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

L. B. Preuss, Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Messrs. Hamilton & Judge, at their expense, to curb around the well (with cement pipe) on the corner of Commercial and Water streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Shaffer reported a resolution allowing C. H. L. Meyer $2 65 for shovel and pick, which was adopted.

At the request of Mr. Jefferson, the Committee on Assessments was added to the Finance Committee on the basis of contract for joint expenses between the city and county.

President Long presented a petition for the right of way of all railroads to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot, which was, without reading, referred to the Joint Committees on Railroads, with the City Attorney.

Mr. German presented a resolution for repairs around the pump at Shelby and Green streets, which was adopted.

Mr. McCulloch, from Committee on Health, reported a resolution allowing John Shafer $196 25 for burying paupers, which was recommitted.

Mr. Orrill, from Committee on Sewers, Eastern District, reported a resolution for a sewer in Green street, from Garden to Hancock, with an amendment from the Board of Aldermen, to insert Shelby in lieu of Garden street, which amendment was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from same, presented the following report from the City Engineer, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the journal, viz:

*To the General Council:*

GENTLEMEN—I have examined the map, as prepared by the heirs of the Hon. James Guthrie, deceased, lying east of Shelby street, between Broadway and Kentucky streets, and find the same to be correct, and the streets to be in conformity with those already laid out. A tracing of this map is annexed.

Very respectfully,

I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

City Engineer's Office, October 19, 1871.

Mr. Orrill, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids and contracts for such portions of the bridge as the city is bound to make over Beargrass creek, in the line of Breckinridge street, under specified conditions, which was adopted.

Mr. O'Day, from Committee on Sewers, Western district, reported a resolution allowing Hyder, Stonestreet & Co. $112 90, for hauling cement, which was adopted.

Mr. O'Day, from same, reported a Board of Aldermen resolution for a sewer in Seventh street, under the sidewalks, west side, from Jefferson to Chestnut, which was recommitted.

This Board having rejected the Board of Aldermen resolution, authorizing the Committee on Finance to employ a clerk to assist in examining the city's books, Messrs. Jacob, Kaye and Leech were appointed Committee of Conference.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—19.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-first and Harney streets.

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Magnolia avenue and Leverett street.

An ordinance on petition to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Ninth and Churchill streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-fourth and Main.

An ordinance to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-fourth and Main.

Mr. Smith from same, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—19.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-second and Madison streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eleventh and Magazine streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twelfth and Kentucky streets.

An ordinance, on petition, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Mercer and Magazine.

Mr. Smith, from same, presented the following ordinances, which were severally read once, and referred to Committee on Gas and Water:

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-third street extended and Walnut street.

An ordinance, on petition, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eleventh and Zane streets, southwest corner.

An ordinance, on petition, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Seventh and Hill streets.

Mr. German presented an ordinance to improve 30 feet of the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on north side of Jacob street, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read once, charter provision and rule of the Board suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members elect, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, Connell, Ferguson, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Shadburne, Smith, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—20.

NAYS—None.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to adjourn until Thursday evening, November 2, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Connell, Ferguson, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, McCulloch, O'Day, Orrill, Smith, Wahl, and Wehmhoff—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainslie, Campion, German, Leech, Letterle, Shaffer, Shadburne, and Whipps—8.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.


FALL, 1871.

FITCH & LINDSEY, Manufacturers,

Offer special prices on the following Goods, of their own manufacture and importation:

MIRRORS, For Parlors, Dining-rooms, Saloons, Stores Bed-rooms, &c.

WINDOW-CORNICE. A very superior article of Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, warranted to wash, and far superior to the brass, and cheaper.

PICTURE-FRAMES, For Portraits, Engravings, Chromos, &c., made in Walnut, Gilt, Rosewood, ornamental and plain, of every description.

SHOW-CASES, Silver and Wooden, for which we have been awarded the highest premiums, and claim to be the largest makers West.

WALNUT BRACKETS, Wall-Pockets, Book-Shelves, Towel-Racks, Towel-Stands, Corner-Closets, Hat Racks, Shaving-Stands, Side-Brackets, Corner-Brackets, &c., of every description, carved and scroll finish.

WALL-PAPER Of every description.

Chromos, Engravings, &c.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING IS ALL WE ASK AT

75 Fourth st., near Main.

se30 eod3m-1stp

CHOICE BUTTER!

We are now receiving from best New York creameries extra fine Butter, which we are selling at New York prices. Families would do well to lay in a supply for the winter while it is low.

A. FONDA & SONS,

oc12 d15 101 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson sts.

W. H. SLAUGHTER, W. C. TYLER, P. S. CAMPBELL, M. S. MILTON

SLAUGHTER, TYLER, & CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENCY,

NORTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London. Gold | $8,000,000 |
| Andes Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati | 1,500,000 |
| Amazon Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati | 500,000 |
| National Insurance Company of Boston | 500,000 |
| Kenton Insurance Company of Covington | 100,000 |

National Insurance Company of Boston, established in 1824.

☞ This staunch old company telegraphs us that it is all right—to go ahead at increased rates.

oc11 dtf1stp


### How the Chicago Papers Talk.

The Chicago Tribune publishes daily an apology to advertisers. In its issue of the 17th it says:

"The rush of advertisements on our space, yesterday, was far beyond our power of accommodation. But to-morrow morning will appear the business notices of all those who are crowded out this morning.

"We devote all the space we can possibly spare to advertisers in this morning's paper, and those who find that their advertisements are left out will pardon it to the necessity of giving a fair portion of our columns to the reading public. The demand for intelligence is not only insatiable, but it is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people and the city that much of that which we publish should go to the public. We divide our space between the reader and the advertiser, and that is the best we can do for both classes. The advertiser will understand that the earlier in the day he gives us what he wishes to have published, and the smaller the space into which he condenses it, the more likely it is to find a place in our columns."

The first number of the new Chicago Times was issued on Thursday. In an editorial on the proposed stay law, Mr. Storey writes:

"The inevitable effect of a stay law would be to ruin what is left to us of our credit. It would paralyze business instantly. It would take away the last chance of resurrection from ten thousand energetic business men who are making their arrangements to go on. It would ruin four-fifths of the best business men. It would be a virtual decree of banishment to the comm[illegible] hopes of the city. Gentlemen of the General Assembly, if you would serve the well being, present and future, of Chicago; if you would not complete the work of ruin which the conflagration began, do not even talk of passing a stay law."

The Times publishes a fourteen-column account of the fire, prefacing its report with the following quotation from Holy Writ:

"* * * The merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. How much she has glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much sorrow and torment give her; for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow. * * * She shall be utterly burned with fire. * * *

And the kings of the earth * * * shall bewail her, and lament for her, when they shall see the smoke of her burning.

Standing afar off for fear of her torment and saying, Alas, alas, that great city, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.

And the merchants of the earth shall weep, and mourn over her, for no man buyeth their merchandise any more;

The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble;

And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men; * * * The merchants of these things, which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off * * weeping and wailing,

And saying, Alas, alas, that great city, that was clothed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls!

For in one hour so great riches is come to naught. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ship, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off.

And cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!

And they cast dust on their heads, and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas, that great city wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her costliness! for in one hour is she made desolate."

## TELEGRAMS.

The Demarara telegraph cable is laid.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, died in London, England, on Tuesday last.

New York dry goods merchants are advancing prices on account of the Chicago demand.

The testimony in the trial of Botts for the murder of Halsted was closed yesterday in Newark, N. J.

Wm. Brooks, a young man, was murdered in the suburbs of Ironton, Ohio, on Tuesday night, while out walking.

Washburn has written a letter to Hoar accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Lafayette Laboyteaux, a prominent liquor merchant of Cincinnati, died suddenly at New Orleans Wednesday night.

Senor Romeraldo Crespo de la Guerra (Phoebus, what a name!) has arrived at Jamaica with his family. He was the second Governor of Cuba.

At Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, a large military and civic procession attended the dedication of a monument to General D. D. Bidwell, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

The movement to harmonize the two wings of the Republican party in Missouri bids fair to succeed, the liberals seeming to fall quite easily and naturally into the extended arms of the Grant faction.

☞ The Figaro tells a pleasant story of the German occupation in France. A lady, it says, residing in the department of the Seine et Marne, had a Prussian quartered at her house from the commencement of the invasion. Fortunately he said, on taking possession of his apartments, that he was deaf, so that the lady did not hesitate to talk before him as if he were not present. At last the soldier informed his hostess that he had been ordered elsewhere. "Madame," he said, "I wish you good day." "And I," said the lady, smiling with exquisite grace, "I wish you may break your neck on the stairs, you assassin!" "O, madame," interrupted the Prussian, "excuse me, I forgot to tell you that I am hard of hearing only by the order of my general."

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—River three feet three inches: risen six inches in twenty-four hours. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 19.—Weather unchanged; frosty this morning. River stationary. Port List—Up—Burksville, at 3 A. M.; Fayette, at 8; EauClaire, at 10. Down—Ella Hughes, at 10; Umpire, at 4. All loaded to the water. Twenty inches on French Island bar.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.—St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Mountaineer, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 68.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Arrived—Alice, from Memphis; Mary McDonald and Utah, from Vicksburg; Messenger and Northwestern, from Keokuk; Lady Pike, from Upper Mississippi; Oceanus, from New Orleans. Departed—Bixler, Mollie Ebert, and H. S. Turner, to New Orleans; Huntsville and St. Johns, to Keokuk; Peoples, to St. Paul. River rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Weather clear and pleasant. River declining. Port list—Departed—Belle Lee and City of Alton, for New Orleans. Arrived—Walt, from St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 19.—Clear and pleasant. The river after rising eight feet came to a stand.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct. 19.—Down—Colossal, 2 P. M.; Wade Hampton, 6 P. M.; Andy Johnson, 6 P. M. Up—R. H. Durfee, 9 o'clock last night. Up to-day—Henry Ames, 11 A. M.; Shannon, 12 M. Warm and clear and the river falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Legal Tender and Indiana, Memphis.

### Additional Markets by Telegraph.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Cattle, receipts 1,298 head, making 8,925 head, or 535 cars, an increase of 152 cars over the receipts of last week; the market is dull and stagnant, and sales meagre, the greater part being sent East in first hands; sales of 342 head of Indiana steers, 970 to 1,475 lbs at $3 50@5 50; 35 head of Illinois steers, 1,389 lbs, at $5; 178 head of Ohio, 1,170 to 1,812 lbs, at $4 25@4 87½. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,785 head; the market is steady and prices are unchanged; sales of 35 head of Canada lambs, 73 to 87 lbs, at $5 87¼@6 25; 451 head of Canada sheep, 105 to 121 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 490 head of Missouri sheep, 95 lbs, at $4 87½; 136 head of Michigan sheep, 80 to 91 lbs, at $4@5. Hogs, receipts 4,547 head; the market is fairly active and prices are steady and unchanged; sales of 2,[illegible] head at $4 50@4 [illegible] for fair to choice.

### Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Cattle, the market is quiet; we quote the very best on sale to-day at $4 87½@5 50; first quality $4 25@4 87½; medium $3 62½@4 75; inferior and ordinary $2 50@3 62½; receipts 2,295 head; sales of 1,[illegible] head. Hogs, the market is steady at $4@4 87½; the supply is moderate; receipts 5,[illegible] head. Sheep, the market is dull for medium, but there is a good demand for the better grades; fair to good $4@4 75; good to extra $4 75@5 50; receipts 2,[illegible] head.

# COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, '71.


☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Coal is now selling at Paducah a thirty cents per bushel.

The city of Maysville contributed $1,000 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

The Glasgow Times reports that the oil wells on Boyd's creek still continue to flow in abundance.

The Catholic church at Maysville, on last Sunday, raised $120 from its members for the Chicago sufferers.

Nineteen prisoners at present inhabit the Barren county jail, three of whom are there on a charge of murder.

Mr. Ben Cummins, a Harrison county farmer, has raised on a piece of ground 22 barrels of corn to the acre.

Mrs. Annie H. Edwards, the poetess, has moved from Memphis, Tenn., back to her old home in Harrison county.

"Large droves of cattle pass through town every day en route for the depot to some other market," says the Glasgow Times.

Mountain men say the mast is better than it has been for many years, says the Mt. Sterling Sentinel. Hogs to mast are in demand.

The Bowling Green Democrat favors the building of a railroad from St. Louis to Knoxville, Tennessee, taking Bowling Green in its route.

The Glasgow Times says: "The chestnut crop for this year is the largest that has been for several years. Plenty in the market at twenty cents per gallon."

Business is daily improving in Paducah, says the Kentuckian, and "smiles have taken the place of frowns on the countenances of merchants and grocers."

Professor C. E. Greenup, formerly president of Graves College, at Mayfield, is to take charge of the High School at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the capacity of president.

Albert B. Crittenden, recently appointed from this State as a cadet in the Naval Academy, has passed a satisfactory examination and been admitted into the academy at Annapolis.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of Tuesday says: "Mr. J. A. Poacher, of Kentucky, has arrived at Mc Intyre's stables, with as fine a lot of mules and horses as were ever exhibited in this city."

The examining trial of the Nicholasville robbers was concluded Wednesday, and the prisoners were sent on for further trial. Bodkins and Williams were held to bail in $1,000 each, and Riley and Breckinridge $600 each.

The boys of Glasgow, says the Times, are being educated for the university by sitting around the hotels, gaming, rolling empty barrels and boxes along the streets at night, and other theological studies of a similar character.

The great railroad bridge between Newport and Cincinnati is rapidly approaching completion. The main or channel span will be completed by the 1st of November, and it is believed that trains will be crossing by the 1st of January.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "We are informed that upon the first rise of the river there will be a heavy importation of the Hendereon coal to this market. It is said to be excellent coal, and can be sold at very cheap rates. Oh! for a sudden rise in the river."

The Glasgow Times says: "Scarletina, diptheria, whooping-cough and influenza, prevail among children here to an alarming extent. The schools are being seriously disturbed. We hope it will be of short duration. Physicians report the cases generally, when uncomplicated, as quite manageable."

Hon. James B. Beck has returned to his home in Lexington from Alabama, where he went as a member of the Congressional Ku Klux Committee. He reports everything orderly and peaceable, contrary to the statements of the press to the contrary, and brings the evidence of the U. S. officers stationed there to maintain him.

The Elizabethtown News says: "Tuesday, on the adjournment of the Court of Claims, we gathered together 'Squires James Howell, Thomas Duncan, and R. M. Pace, the three best-looking men in the house, and weighed them. 'Squire Duncan drew down 203½ pounds, 'Squire Howell 254½, and 'Squire Pace 241 pounds, making an aggregate of 721 pounds."

The Lexington Press of Thursday says: "There will be two trotting races on the Lexington trotting track to-morrow afternoon, commencing at two o'clock precisely. The first is a stake for three-year-olds, and the other for two-year-olds. Four colts will start in the first, and three in the second race. It is anticipated that something extraordinary will be developed in each race, and that the contest will be close and interesting."

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Since the cars have commenced running several hundred strangers, who never before saw Carlisle, have been in town. To tell the plain truth, Carlisle, before the building of the railroad, was in such an out-of-the-way place that it was never seen except by those who came especially on business; but now, since we are on such a great public highway as the railroad, our little city is frequently visited."

The Paducah Kentuckian has seen a couple of curiosities, one in the shape of a large sized well-formed ear of corn, which grew out of the upper end of the stalk where the tassel should have been. The other was some curious tobacco, or tobacco plants entirely destroyed from the balance of the tobacco crop on the same farm. The stem was about the usual length, but no leaf at all appeared on the stem within six or eight inches of the stalk. This left the leaf short, but it appeared to be as heavy as if the leaf had grown on all the stem. The Kentuckian thinks it had probably got mixed with the Brazil tobacco. Both these curiosities were produced on the farm of Mr. John L. Ragland, of Ballard county.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sugar bollings will soon sweeten things in Florida.

Galveston, Texas, has subscribed $2,347 for the Chicago sufferers.

A two-thousand-pound bar of soap is the sensation at the Atlanta (Ga.) Fair.

There is now a Royal Arch Chapter of colored Masons in Charleston, S. C.

A horned owl is exciting the curiosity of ornithologists around Lumpkin, Ga.

The Georgia State school fund, to be disbursed next month, amounts to $450,000.

Texas farmers are busily engaged seeding to wheat, and more of it will be sown than usual.

One of the sensations at the Macon (Ga). Fair will be a gray mule that can go a mile in three minutes.

The public schools of Selma, Ala., were opened on Monday last with two hundred and fifty-one pupils.

A man named Allen had his intestines cut out during a drunken row at Gainesville, Texas, last Saturday week.

The Paris (Texas) Press hoists to its mast-head the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for President in 1872.

Over 5,000 persons were present at the Memphis fair Tuesday. Commodore Maury delivered the opening address.

The postmaster at Henderson, Texas, has been removed for no other reason than that he "leaned (politically) the other way."

The population of Western Texas is increasing rapidly, and the health of the farming regions west of the Pecos river is universally good.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald we learn that the Indians have again been in the vicinity of Loano, driving off a large number of horses.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph says that at the general elections in Texas at least one-half the colored voters will vote against the Radical ticketeers.

The cotton factors of Montgomery, Ala., are getting up some handsome premiums to be given for the best samples of cotton exhibited at the approaching Alabama State Fair.

The thieves of Augusta, Ga., have organized a company, and are visiting the saw-mills market by stealing the oil from the lamps on the outskirts of the city. They sell it for whisky.

The number of deaths in New Orleans last week was one hundred and five, against one hundred and eleven the week previous. Two of the deaths were from yellow fever. The city is, however, unusually healthy.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says: "The 'cattle war' still rages on the Rio Grande frontier. It is supported by Gen. Cortina and other Mexican officials. They are the abettors and partisans of the marauders."

Mississippi had $600,000,000 of property under citizen's rule, and the tax was $400,000, and it cost $80,000 to assess it. Now her property, under the rule of the $186,000,000, and the tax is $1,300,000, assessed at a cost of $175,000.

The people of Brashear, Louisiana, are organizing a company, with a capital stock of twenty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of establishing a printing office in Brashear City. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed.

The Brenham (Texas) Banner understands that "a freedman was going around town the other day raising a subscription to pay Clark's (the Radical candidate for Congressman) expenses back to his ice-farm in Connecticut."

When an ox refuses to pull in Columbus, Ga., some inventive genius catches a rat, and suspends it by the tail over the back of the obstinate brute. The claws are a sufficient incentive to locomotion. The students of Columbus call this "ox hasting."

The Montgomery Advertiser of Tuesday says: "The Reporter reports a heavy frost in Talladega county on the night of the 11th. This settles the cotton problem in the northern half of the State. From present appearances it will be similarly settled in the southern half before long."

A celebrated leader of Democratic negroes out in Texas, named Jupiter, is full of metaphysics. He said the other day, in a speech at Waxahachie, that, "if he had his way, he would give the Radis the stripes in the old flag till they saw the stars, and then knock them out of doors with the pole."

The New Orleans Republican of Tuesday says: "Mr. Joe Coburn, the noted pugilist, has arrived here, and will go into training, intending to knock the spots off Jem Mace on the last day of next month, for money and for glory, after which, and whether victorious or not, he will retire from the prize ring."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution of Tuesday says: "We are informed that some of the finest racers in Kentucky and the West are stopping over here en route to Macon, and that if any inducement is held out they will stay until Monday, and have a trial of speed on next Monday, after the fair is over. A number of gentlemen are endeavoring to raise funds to get a run."

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette says: "The Jackson leader calls the citizens of Mississippi a horde of shirtless Democrats.' To tax the people to utter poverty—the very shirts off their backs—and then to stand up, gorgeously arrayed in the proceeds of stolen plunder, and deride the victims in their nakedness, is what we would call the height of impudence. It is decidedly cool."

The Live Oak (Fla.) Times says: "The mortality among the negro children in Live Oak is becoming a subject of general remark. Deaths of this class of people under ten years of age have been buried within ten days. They do not generally receive proper attention, or there would not be so extensive a falling off among them as there is. The mortality among them, as compared with the white children and infants, is as five to one."

The Lagrange (Texas) New Era says that Governor Davis' last dodge in the way of getting votes is the importation of 5,000 Texas Rangers. Yankee jail, by having boosted all the home material that it would hold, 2,000 feet the most certain, however, that he will eventually be driven to the necessity of adopting the plan of importing 10,000 Africans per year, to counteract the virulent influence of the annual white immigration to Texas.

The Denton (Texas) Monitor says: "Big Tree and Satanta have not been placed in the penitentiary. The officer in charge of them at Jacksboro refused to give them up, declaring that he held them subject to the order of the U. S. Government. It is thought the Indians will redeem these chiefs, paying for them in horses, which may be stolen from the people on the frontier. If the U. S. Government takes these chiefs at 5,000 horses, those animals will soon be scarce in this region."

The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat has the following in regard "to the health of Vidalia: "The yellow fever in Vidalia continues to abate, because there is little if any material for it to operate upon. In the fortnight hours ending Wednesday night, October 11th, the only death from yellow fever was that of Mr. Jacob Schotta, two of whose family had already fallen victims to the scourge. Only two or three serious cases are now under treatment, and some eight or ten light cases, all of which are said to be doing well."

In an article on "the health of the city," the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald of Tuesday says that for the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Monday, there were four deaths from yellow fever, and a total of nine on deaths from yellow fever since the disease was declared to exist there, on Saturday, Sept. 23d. The Herald says that no new cases of fever had made its appearance in the forty-eight hours ending Monday evening. It thinks a good frost or so will do away with the fever altogether, and enable absentees to return.

The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat says: "In Natchez the yellow fever continues daily to attack a number of new subjects, and may in that sense be said to continue on the increase; but the number of persons convalescing and discharged from treatment is probably as great, if not greater, than the number daily taken sick, while the rate of mortality continues to be encouragingly small. Including that the disease has assumed a much less fatal type than it wore on Monday, and Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 11th inst., there were four deaths from it.

The Savannah (Ga.) News is responsible for the following: "Among the entries made yesterday for exhibition at the fair of the Industrial Association is a patent incubator, for the purpose of hatching chickens. During the fair the incubator will improve the shining hours to the extent of hatching out five hundred chickens a day, attached to the machine is an artificial mother, which, when the chickens are once fairly hatched, assumes control of the brood, and proceeds to exercise the maternal functions after the most approved style. The invention will prove to be quite a sensation."

The Columbus (Texas) Citizen tells "the way it is done" at a election in that place. It says: "During the election here a long, ragged, ugly, dirty specimen of the canoe negro poked his nose against the window at the polls, and at the same time a dirty, torn certificate of registration, on which was the last class of negroes, and a peculiar striped ticket, with social equality stamped all over it, which certificate, having been examined and found to be correct, the negro had been voted once before that day. The 'Democrats' was completely nonplussed, wiped the nose from his sooty face, and exclaimed: 'I told that d—d fool Alexander he got de wrong paper!'"

The New York Sun speaks of chloral hydrate as "the recently-discovered hypnotic." An event which happened nearly forty years ago may seem of very recent occurrence to hoary-headed old sinners like the New York Sun, but to us young fellows, just entering upon the threshold of life, as it were, forty years seem a long time ago. Chloral hydrate was never used to any extent in this country until within the last three or four years, but it was discovered by LIEBIG, the celebrated German chemist, in 1832. It may be well enough in this connection to again caution people against a too free use of this hypnotic. Now and then somebody takes a dose of it, goes to sleep, and the idea of waking up again never occurs to him. It is a dangerous thing to fool with, as are also one or two other non-explosive discoveries of the present age.

### The Old and the New.

As we were saying, when the Senator from Missouri interrupted us, the Democratic body corporate, though conscious of a physical condition somewhat impaired both by its own excesses and the wear and tear of time, is not yet ready to dig its grave and get into it. We understand the force of all that is said about existing parties; and we concede the wisdom and truth of every effort that may be made to moderate party spirit. A certain quantum of party spirit, however, is essential to the purposes of organization. That which we have striven to effect is not the obliteration of party spirit—a thing impossible—but its rational development. We have sought at all times to impress upon the people this lesson, that intemperate zeal is usually insincere; that party organization is a means, not the end, of political effort; that the Government belongs to the people, who are fellow-citizens of one common country and not an array of soldiers, separated by party lines into opposing armies, led on to the work of reciprocal spoliation and hate by the party leaders. To allay party spirit and to direct it, seems to us the best that a prudent and practicable policy can do toward the realization of the highest and purest aims of government. Party spirit should be so reduced as to render those schemes which rest their hopes upon the passions of the populace impossible. Like fire or water, party spirit is a good servant but a bad master; and certain concessions and compromises of opinion become very necessary to efficient organization, without which the worthiest and usefulest plans would come to nothing.

So, accepting what CARL SCHURZ says against partyism, with this explanation, and regarding the earnestness of his speech as the natural and inevitable reaction of a noble and intrepid mind against the insolent demands of the drill-masters and whippers-in—an example of rebellion against despotism and intolerance which we have repeatedly illustrated, and which we hold ourselves ready to illustrate again and again whenever the exactions of our own party leaders go beyond the limit set upon a decent sense of discipline—accepting the Senator's placement of the popular interest above all the interests of partyhood and leadership, we say, that we cannot abandon the Democratic organization until its uselessness becomes more conspicuous and certain than we are willing to admit it to be, and not even then unless we are offered, in room of it, an organization which will satisfy our judgment that all our efforts are not going to be thrown away.

Political bushwhacking may be an exciting, nay, a courageous, as it is surely an adventurous, occupation. Indeed, there is something truly inspiring in the spectacle of a brave and able chieftain of a body of guerrillas whose deeds are only upright and manly. All of us can appreciate the heroism and beauty of knight-errantry; and, when it is successful, as it often is—for the day of valor and inspiration, let us hope, is not yet ended even for-matter-of-fact people like ourselves—we are ever ready to admit its uses and to fall down and worship it.

CARL SCHURZ is the WILLIAM TELL of our political epoch. He has valor, ability and inspiration. Bravo! Bravissimo! Let him go forward carrying the spotless standard. No good purpose will be injured, and many bad purposes will be disclosed and thwarted, by the open truths he has to tell the people. There is need for just such a plain-spoken, courageous man at the present time. We commend him as a patriot; we credit him as a statesman; we believe in him as an honest man; and we may have to take him as our Moses. But the Democratic party, with a good deal of blood and muscle left in, is not ready to be shrived. It is willing to accept this poet-philosopher as its deliverer; but it rejects him as its undertaker. The strong say to him, "We want to take one last whack at the Radicals anyhow, whether we win or lose." The weak say, "Well, we can't do nothin' nohow." So,

"As the mud sticks to your coat if you fall,
The wisest among us keep close to the wall."

Thus, between the two stools, the organization needful to execute the high purposes so clearly and ably sketched is but feebly propped and in danger of falling to the ground.

They can not stand alone. They must be held up by certain appliances indispensable to successful political effort. Those appliances involve organization, and that organization requires personal effort. Speech-making and essay-writing are good of their kind—nay, they are essential. But they are of poor account by themselves. They are the fuel that makes the fire burn; and the fire makes the steam; and that steam drives the engine. Now where is the engine? And where are the train-hands? CARL SCHURZ is a first-class engineer. Grasped. But he is a human being. He has to sleep, like other men, and he is not ubiquitous. Unfortunately he is not like Mrs. MALAPROP's Mr. CERBERUS, "two gentlemen in one." He must have machinery and he must have people, not abstract ideas, to handle this machinery.

We fancy we can hear the nervous and honest enthusiast, somewhat disgusted, say—"If it were not for just such talk there would be no trouble about either the men or the machinery." Certainly there would not. But the world is full of just such talk, and we must take the world as we find it. There being a good deal of human nature in the world therefore, reduces all of our efforts to an earth-earthy level, and, in order to achieve, we must begin on the ground-floor and work up. Speeches won't do it. Editorials won't do it. They are merely modes of reaching the public attention. Beyond this, and more than this, individual effort, discreet, self-poised, well-directed, energetic personal effort, graduated from the largest to the minutest and Cove-tailed into that slow-growing and sure-footed organism which men come to regard with love, fear, and hate—such being the imperfection of that human nature which statesmen, moralists, philosophers, poets, and divines are trying to improve by good and moderate counsels—is needful to make that practical, which, in its original and more attractive shape, is theoretical and abstract.

We do not mean to be understood as discrediting the practical abilities of CARL SCHURZ. We know him to be a strong and clear-headed man. He is doing what needs must be done in the inception of every movement. But, at present, he is playing the part of DANTE the poet, not the part of DANTE the statesman and warrior. His own great countryman was by no means incapacitated from the most realistic affairs by his achievements in belles-lettres, and made perhaps a better prime minister on account of the powers which brought forth a *Faust* and a *Wilhelm Meister*, a *Mephistopheles* and a *Mignon*. Nor must it be understood that we are setting ourselves upon a critical jack-stool to deliver oracles of worldly wisdom at the expense of a public man so eminent and so successful as the Missouri Senator. That is not it. We do not mean to dismiss him with the ready and cheap civilities of the drawing-room as a brilliant literary enthusiast, who is in nobody's way, to be tolerated and even petted because he amuses us. We merely say that his prospectus is yet a piece of political literature—brilliant though it be—and that it remains for the future to decide how far it is going to fasten itself to the necessities and circumstances of our time.

If we are asked what we think of it we have to answer that we think very well of it indeed. If we are asked what we shall do for it, we have to answer that we shall treat it kindly and give it a fair show. But this is all. We are not the maker or unmaker of parties. We are not the creator or the discoverer of party leaders. Parties and party leaders must spring of themselves, as it were, from the bosoms of the people.

To simplify the thing by a common illustration, let us say that we are now riding in the old-fashioned Democratic carry-all. We paid our fare and took a through ticket a good while ago. Well, it has jolted us right smartly. It has hauled us over some pretty rough places. At times it looked as if it were going to upset. We know well enough that it is getting mighty rusty to look at, and likewise rickety. The fact is, the wheels have not been greased for some time, and now and then they do creak like the mischief. But, for all its age and battered condition, the old Democratic carry-all is yet a vehicle. It ain't much for show. It ain't a fine and stylish vehicle. It ain't a gilt-edged chariot. But it'll *go*. It has wheels and a tongue; and, if we could get a couple of good wheel-horses, and stop the mouth of that infernal old baby down there in Georgia, we think there is some safe traveling in it even as it is. At all events, we see no other vehicle in sight except our little friend GRANT's new-fangled coach-and-six, with the bob-tail ponies, and that doesn't suit us. Therefore we don't mean to get out of our carry-all and take it afoot over an unknown country. Nor can we stop to help CARL SCHURZ make a new vehicle. We do not pretend to say that he will fail. We do not premise that his vehicle will not be stout and safe. We don't even know but that we shall be glad enough to be taken into it in case our old carry-all breaks down. But, for the present, it seems to us best to stick to the cussed old critter, and to try and make it do. We'll take our chance at a run-and-jump if CARL SCHURZ's new drag catches up and is likely to get too far ahead of us. That old Georgia baby is a mighty nuisance, and we have two or three big brats here in Kentucky that keep up more noise than there's any use for. But when we get the horses hitched and started, and the old carry-all begins to rattle along as if the wildcats were after it, they'll shut up, like little men.

So, here's luck to SCHURZ—for we wish him well—and here's confusion to the coach-and-six with the bob-tailed ponies—and here's our best endeavors for the old carry-all, till it breaks down or goes to smash!

"A-shoutin' the happy land of Can aan."

### Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The Louisville Commercial has taken up the small-sword to make a fight for Mr. Consulting City Attorney FOX. Mr. FOX is a lively swordsman himself, when he has a mind to try his hand at that sort of thing, and he has a good many friends who are abundantly able to see that justice is not denied him. The Commercial says:

The COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday reviews this letter, and fully indorses the suggestion, believing that its adoption by the Democratic party would result in harmonizing all the conflicting elements, and conducive to the everlasting good of the disintegrated party. The COURIER-JOURNAL calls this suggestion "Gov. DIXON's plan," and credits him with originating a sort of new candidurango remedy for the cancer of disagreement which has about devoured the Democratic body.

Now, if there is any merit in this proposition to pass another amendment—and we don't propose to discuss it at this time, seeing that the doctrine of States Rights has always been the prolific cause of party dissension—it certainly doesn't belong to Gov. DIXON. The suggestion is not original with him by any means. If the COURIER-JOURNAL will refer to its report of a meeting of the "Young Democracy," on the night of September 20th, they will find the following in the speech of FONTAINE FOX, Jr., delivered on that occasion, and which, by the way, was commented upon by the COURIER-JOURNAL as well as other Democratic papers. Mr. FOX said:

"The States—the ancient homesteads of American liberty—are in danger, and those old 'Bourbons' say that we must stand by and see our political existence pass out of our hands, and not strike one blow for its preservation. I tell you, my friends, that the fight in '72 involves one of two things. It involves either a military despotism or a Sixteenth Amendment, announcing, in so many words, what are the rights of the States. Is not that issue enough for the young man?"

Gov. DIXON simply elaborates the suggestion made by Mr. FOX, and his appropriation of it, and the COURIER-JOURNAL's giving him credit for it, looks remarkably like stealing Mr. FOX's thunder.

If the Sixteenth amendment suggestion is likely to become a subject for discussion in the Democratic ranks, and properly, it seems to us, in the problem, "What shall we do to be saved?" now agitating the party, the credit of it should be given to its originator, Mr. FONTAINE FOX, a son of the young Democracy of Kentucky, and not to Gov. DIXON, one of the old fogies of Kentucky, who has simply elaborated it.

The "injustice" which the Commercial complains of is simply a coincidence. Mr. FOX is entitled to the credit claimed for him; but he is not entitled to priority of credit over Governor DIXON, who was urging and elaborating his views in private conversation about the time that Mr. FOX put his significant and epigrammatic opinion on record before the young Democracy. Mr. FOX was pretty roundly abused for his utterances on the occasion specified, and, in the general and indiscriminate criticism to which he was subjected, the point in question escaped us.

Mr. FOX is certainly a student of constitutional law of unusual penetration and thoughtfulness, as well as a most cultivated scholar in general literature. No one of our young statesmen stands higher or gives greater promise of public usefulness. But it is hardly fair to call a statesman of GOVERNOR DIXON'S age and liberality an "old fogy," or to deny him the precedence which his character and antecedents give him over many of us, Mr. FOX included, who think with him currently and perhaps spontaneously, but who are willing to defer to him.

Mr. FOX'S opinions lose none of their force on account of their agreement with the opinions of Governor DIXON. Indeed, Mr. GROSBECK touched upon this very question in advance of both Governor DIXON and Mr. FOX. The truth is, that men who pursue such studies are likely to hit upon kindred views of thought, and Mr. FOX is honored in finding himself in such excellent company as that of Mr. GROSBECK and Governor DIXON.

### Official Frauds.

While we are utterly disgusted at the horrible mass of corruption laid bare in the municipal administration of our greater cities, there is at least some comfort in the idea that the people of this country are not the only victims of such a system of wholesale robbery. We had occasion to mention some time ago the frauds perpetrated on the French government by its consul at New York, Mr. VICTOR PLACE, in the purchase of small arms for the French army, which were brought to light by the commission appointed by the French National Assembly for the purpose of examining the purchases made by the different government agents during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war. Although the sums fraudulently appropriated in the purchases connected with the former affair amounted to millions, they still dwindle into insignificance when compared to that wholesale system of corruption which seems to have prevailed during the first months of the Franco-German war among the chief officers of the French Empire.

We say seems, for the labors of the committee are not yet brought to a close, and only so much is known as to justify our suspicions, although it would be hard to prove any actual defraudation. It appears to have been a grand conspiracy to rob France, in which every one of the great officials, and even many members of the Corps Legislatif, took a prominent part—a conspiracy to rob her even at the expense of her ruin. It will be remembered how unprepared France was found to be at the end of a week's campaign, although her Minister of War, Marshal LEBRUN, had solemnly declared, in the Legislative Assembly, that she was ready. The soldiers had no food, no clothes, no guns, no ammunition; in short, everything was wanting. Where were they to be obtained? Not in France, for no country has such an immense stock of military stores as were required by the French army on hand in private mercantile establishments. Next relief was sought in England, and here the requisite articles were found, or at least they were supposed to be found, for in all probability all these purchases were fictitious. In the matter of guns alone, what reasonable man supposes that even England, that immense bazar for all nations, has such an immense stock on hand as to be able to furnish almost half a million of newly-improved rifles at a moment's notice? All the private armories in the world could not afford to keep such an expensive and unsalable stock. And nevertheless such are the accounts of the French War Department, which is supposed to have purchased 458,000 rifles of the latest-improved pattern in the month of August, the contracts being given out on the 10th of August and the arms received on the 30th of the same month.

This statement, which in itself bears the marks of fraud on its face, is made still more improbable by the names of the persons to whom the contracts were awarded. Did the French Government, in the hour of supreme peril, when the foes were threatening France and pressing into her territory, apply to the great rifle manufacturers themselves? No; the contracts were awarded to a number of pets of the Imperial Government, to men who had no experience in such purchases, nor money to fulfill their contract. The contractors were in a great part politicians, journalists, artists, adventurers, and even women, some of whom have figured in the annals of the demi-monde. The notorious duelist, PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the fighting editor of the Paris Pays, had a contract for 12,000 Chassepot rifles; another journalist, M. TEXIER, has received pay for 20,000 guns of the same sort; a certain Countess VAN DER VYVER has furnished 6,000; another one of these nice contractors is supposed to have furnished 40,000 Remington guns in the short period of two weeks, while Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON himself has testified that in such a short period of time not ten thousand of these expensive weapons could have been gathered anywhere. But aside from the evident impossibility of such purchases, no arms were found at the downfall of the Empire. The Government of National Defense found the arsenals empty, and the army, if the few scattering regiments that were left in the field after Sedan could be called an army, but poorly provided. Agents had to be dispatched in all directions to buy up all weapons they could get hold of, and French recruits were drilled with broomsticks. What had become of the half a million of guns purchased by the Imperial Government during the last two weeks of its existence?

And this corruption extended not only to the purchase of arms. No, we have mentioned that only as an illustration of the vast system of fraud by which the Imperial harpies of France sapped the heartblood of their country at the time of her greatest danger. The purchases of provisions, ammunition, artillery, horses, clothes, shoes, etc., etc., show similar figures, and we can but applaud the action of the committee who propose to prosecute the persons implicated in these swindles, some of whom are now occupying prominent positions in France, with the full vigor of the law. Measures have been taken already to attach their property, and it is to be hoped that they will be compelled to disgorge part of the plunder they obtained in so disgraceful a manner.

☞ It is said that "in Lowell, Mass., all the factory employes who refuse to be vaccinated are promptly discharged." And yet they tell us that slavery in this country has been abolished. Ten years ago, at the South, if a negro girl yearned for the small-pox nobody was so cruel as to repress the yearn by discharging her.

☞ An exchange says "the Radicals chose WHITE to preside at the Syracuse convention in order, probably, to give color to the proceedings." His political character is certainly black enough to have given color to a far greater mass of proceedings.

☞ It is said that "GRANT was exposed to the small-pox at Pittsburgh." If he had thought it would have been worth two dollars and a half to him he would have taken it.

☞ The New York Evening Mail advises us to "keep cool." With coal selling at eight dollars a load, we should like to know how we are to help keeping cool.

☞ The Crosby Opera-house, in Chicago, now a mass of ruins, was the highest prize in that gigantic raffle. We tremble to think that we might have drawn it.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Now is the time to buy tickets to Golladay's Drawing.

### Walker's Tonic Bitters

Invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In nervousness, sick and nervous headache, dizziness and all disease arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

### Prest a Prominent Gentleman in Milwaukee, Wisconsin!

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them.

JAMES KELLER.

### Chills and Fever—The Eminence of the Superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic and Chill Cure Over Quinine and all Other Remedies.

In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to arresting the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and the stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true remedy, therefore, why the relapses of chills and fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured. That is, *the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed.* A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Rough skin made smooth by using JOHNSON TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

### Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

### Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill and curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ No advance on carpets and oil-cloths at RAU & KEISKER'S, 130 Market street, below Fourth.

☞ Remember, Golladay's Drawing takes place next Monday.

☞ We sell carpets and oil-cloths at last season's prices. RAU & KEISKER.

### Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. sel2 d2m

☞ For a good and cheap carpet go to RAU & KEISKER, 130 Market street, below Fourth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. sa17 d&wly

☞ 10,000 yards all-wool carpets at 75 cents and upwards, at RAU & KEISKER'S, Market street, below Fourth.

**Barnett's Cocoaine** gives new life to the hair.

## MARRIED.

YEAMAN—ROGERS—By Rev. R. B. M. Messick, HARVEY YEAMAN, Esq., and MISS NANNIE ROGERS, daughter of Dr. Lewis Rogers, all of this city.

STRATTON—REILLY—In New Albany, Ind., on the 19th day of October, by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Stewart, of the Asbury Church, Mr. S. S. STRATTON, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ELIZABETH C. REILLY, of New Albany, Ind.

## DIED.

BEVERBACK—Yesterday morning, at 7¼ o'clock, W. H. BEVERBACK, at his residence, on Third street, near Breckinridge, aged 30 years.

His funeral will take place to-day, at 3 P. M., at his residence. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

JOHNSTON—Oct. 12, in Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. MARTHA K., wife of Dr. Thos. B. Johnston, recently of Glasgow, Ky.

BROOKS—Oct. 18, 1871, FREDERICK BROOKS, of the firm of Duncan & Brooks, aged 57 years.

His funeral will take place from the Chestnut-street Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. oc20 2&to*

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

There was an lecture in the medical department of the University yesterday. The halls were draped in mourning for one of the class who had died the day before, after a short illness.

MORTON F. BOURKE, the deceased, was just in the flower of early manhood, and had but a few days ago returned to the University for his final course of lectures. During his stay in the city last session he, by his strict probity, morality, and Christian bearing, endeared himself to the Faculty and his fellow-students. He arrived from his home in Fleming county, Ky., on the 11th inst., and complained of being much exhausted by the journey. The day following he took to his bed, and fell for one of the family. There was nothing in his early symptoms that indicated seriousness, though he was, from the first, despondent, and filled with forebodings of death. On Monday last, about 7 P. M., he grew rapidly worse, and at that hour he breathed his last, expecting every moment. general disease of the brain having manifested itself. He passed into a condition of semi-consciousness, and lingered until 12 o'clock Wednesday, when the angel reaper, the messenger of peace and rest, the angel of mortal anguish from his brow, and his soul sought the company of the blessed dead the frail in patient joy the second coming of the Son of Righteousness.

Mr. BOURKE was but 22 years of age, and, approaching, as he was, the threshold of a noble profession, he gave great promise of a career of usefulness and honor.

He was a member of the Christian Church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Good Templars.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At a meeting of his fellow students the following preamble and resolutions were drafted by a committee, and unanimously adopted by the class:

WHEREAS, The Infinite God, maker of all things and judge of all men, in whom we live and move and have our being, has visited, with death one of our number, MORTON F. BOURKE, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.; and

WHEREAS, The comparative suddenness of his demise has cast a gloom over our hearts, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we deeply mourn, in view of our bereaved classmate, we nevertheless bow in submission to the inscrutable wisdom of Him who doeth all things well, and in the words of Holy Writ say what is to us a great loss has been to our departed brother a still greater gain.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our profound sympathy in this hour of affliction, and present to them our untried testimony to the strict uprightness of the deceased, and our sincere belief that he now enjoys the sweet communion of the blessed dead in Paradise.

Resolved, That we accompany in procession his remains to the depot in the last act left in our power to perform.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and the COURIER-JOURNAL and Flemingsburg Democrat for publication.

T. W. HUNT,
M. A. MASSON, of Pa.
M. M. TODD, of Mo.
J. H. LESLIE, of Ky.
D. C. GIBSON, of Ill.
W. R. MALONE, of Tenn.
W. M. BROWN, of Ala.

Committee.

University of Louisville, Medical Department, October 19th, 1871.

## Chicago and the Great Conflagration.

A CONCISE history of the part of this most wonderful of cities, and a DETAILED, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, and VIVID account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. By COLBERT and CHAMBERLAIN, City Editors Chicago Tribune. AGENTS WANTED. C. P. Vent, Publisher, 38 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. oc13 dood3w w2

## RELIGIOUS.

### Religious Notice.

PREACHING on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Chestnut-street M. E. Church South, commencing first quarterly meeting for this Conference year. oc20 d2*

## FIRM CHANGES.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore known as Rudloff, Settle & Co. (Chas. Rudloff, on Vine, between Clay and Hancock streets) dissolved partnership on the 19th day of October, 1871, by mutual agreement. Mr. William Settle leaves the firm, and the two remaining partners, Adam Rudloff and John Monroe, will continue the business, under the firm of Rudloff & Settle, and hope that their former customers will honor them in the future also with their patronage.

ADAM RUDLOFF,
JOHN MONROE.

oc20 d2*

## MEETINGS.

### Kentucky Horticultural Society.

THE annual meeting of this society, for the purpose of electing a President, six Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, the Executive Committee, and the other standing committees, will be held in their room, No. 19 Mozart Building, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE YOUNG, Pres't.
JNO. W. CLARKE, Sec'y. oc11 d10

## L. & N. R. R.

### Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Oct., 18, 1871.

NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. A. BRUADUS, Agent. oc18 dtf

## JOB PRINTING.

# Job Printing.

HAVING made large additions to my office in the way of

**New Types, New Presses, &c.,**

I am now prepared to do every variety of

**Railroad, Steamboat, & Mercantile**

**PRINTING**

at short notice and at the very LOWEST PRICES. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Courier-Journal Job-rooms.
oc18 deodtf

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

### Preston-street Drug Store

A. ZAUSINGER, Druggist, desires his old G friends and new acquaintances to know that he is engaged in the Preston-street Drug Store, No. 197 Preston street, and keeps everything usually kept in drug stores. Customers will be accommodated at all hours night or day. oc18 d5* G. A. ZAUSINGER, Ag't.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### An Antidote to Windwards.

It is good commanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season

## THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

VIII.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Vallandigham resolutions recognized the last three amendments as the inevitable results of the war. When the Young Men's Democratic Club framed their declaration of principles they rejected this view of the amendments and declared that they recognized them as a part of the law, simply because they had been proclaimed as the law, and were in full force, but they held that, with other parts of the law, they were subject to repeal. The New York Convention went even beyond Vallandigham's resolutions, and declared the subject of the amendments to be "the inevitable sequence of the civil war and of the overthrow of the rebellion against the Union," and now the Bourbons, who have been charging the Young Democracy with abandoning their principles, heartily accept the New York declaration, and applaud it as a dignified and highly strategic position which is to heal the dissensions of the Democracy.

The original basis of settlement of the war was the acceptance, on the part of the Southern people, of the results of the strife—certain States claimed the right to secede. An appeal to arms was made. The seceding States were defeated, and the whole Southern people accepted the result of that appeal, and yielded the right of secession. Here was the first great and inevitable sequence of the war. By the war slavery was killed. That result was formulated in the Thirteenth amendment. The Bourbons say they propose to let the Thirteenth amendment alone, simply because it is merely the embodiment of a result of the war. Here, as a sequence of the war, is another yielding up of the right of a State; the right to regulate for herself her own domestic institutions.

In common with the whole Democracy of the country, North and South, the Young Democracy have accepted the foregoing as the results of the war. But here they stop. They do not consider "the enfranchisement and perfect equality before the law" of the negro the inevitable sequence of the war. The country stands pledged to the permanent recognition of the inevitable results of the war, and if the equality and enfranchisement of the negro is such a result, and declared so by the Democracy, the Democracy stand pledged to forever accept that result. The Young Democracy recognize the equality and enfranchisement of the negro merely because the law proclaims him to have those rights. If a remedy is ever needed the remedy is to be found in the right of amendment of the Constitution. If the negro has these rights as the inevitable results of the war and a remedy is ever needed the only remedy will be an appeal to arms.

The Young Democracy see in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments an infringement of the rights of the States and a centralization of new power in the General Government. They deplore this, but they recognize the fact and can see that it has these good features: It has at least the semblance of law. If a sufficient number of the representatives of the people did not propose the amendments, a very great number did. If a sufficient number of the States did not legally adopt them, many of the States did so adopt them. If the States ever desire to regain the rights of which they are deprived, they can regain them by an amendment to the Constitution.

The equality and enfranchisement of the negro as the result of the war carried on by the Federal Government is equally an infringement of the rights of the States, and equally a centralization of new powers in the Federal Government. But it was accomplished by force, and nothing but force. It has not the semblance of law. None of the representatives of the people proposed it, and none of the States voluntarily adopted it. It is a fixed fact, beyond remedy, save as it was accomplished. The States can never recover the rights of which they were robbed by the war, unless they undertake a war to recover them.

Negro equality before the law, and negro enfranchisement, are not the inevitable sequence of the war for the overthrow of the rebellion. They are existing facts, subject to modification, and are so declared, and only so declared, by the Young Democracy, without considering the policy or propriety of their enactment.

J. M. W.

## LITERARY.

I.

### The King's God-child.

This is the title of a good little book for quite young children. It contains three simple, pretty stories that have been well translated from the German, and is published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. The copy before us was received from John P. Morton & Co.

II.

### A History of England.

In a neat 12mo volume of some six hundred pages, Mr. Benson J. Lossing has compressed the history of England from the earliest historical times to the present. The author's great reputation should insure the favorable reception of this new work. From the cursory examination we have made of it, the book seems peculiarly well adapted for use as a text-book for the advanced classes in our high schools and academies. It is published by G. P. Putnam & Sons.

III.

### More Happy Thoughts.

Roberts Bros. publish a work by F. C. Burnand with the above title, as vol. ix of their Handy Volume series. It is difficult always to tell whether the author is in earnest, and is trying his best to be funny, and making lamentable failures, or whether he is a deep designer like Mark Twain, and has composed this book in such a perfect style of burlesque that no one can see where the laugh comes in. John P. Morton & Co. have it, and as, after all, it may be a very funny book, we really recommend all who are curious about it to buy it and investigate for themselves.

IV.

### Aureola.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger publish a story with the above title that is of the extremely sentimental order, just adapted to please a large number of readers who can only endure the gentle excitement of a story where the course of true love is only moderately interrupted, and where no attempt is made to produce a deep impression by vivid characterization and powerful incidents. The conversations in the book before us are deliciously unnatural and stilted; and every thing is redolent of the dear, delightful, silly, romantic nonsense that so readily captivates a school-girl's heart.

V.

### The Judge's Pets.

Among the many delightful stories about animals that were given to the public in the pages of the Riverside Magazine, the histories of the various pets that the "Judge" had were wonderfully interesting. We would like to know who the good man was, for surely a kinder one never lived. Children and dogs knew his affection for them by instinct at once, and his experience with all the four-footed domestic animals was something remarkable. Little and big will alike enjoy this book, which is published in a very neat and attractive style by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

VI.

### Gideon's Rock.

In some of the old-time novels and ghost stories, especially those of Mrs. Radcliffe, mysterious horrors were thrillingly devised so that the reader might have his feelings awfully harrowed, even to the end, where a few words of explanation attempted to account for all the strange events upon purely natural and rational causes. Now, to the person who delights in a real good ghost story, such weak inventions are a fraud and a mockery. If one sets out to be marvelous, let him be marvelous to the last. The tail piece of a comedy is incongruous and absurd when clapped upon the end of a tragedy. The stage adaptation of King Lear is perfect so long as it changes nothing that Shakespeare wrote, but bringing in upon the mind scenes of happiness, after all the misery of that sublime play, is an unpardonable offense. In this little book before us, whose title is Gideon's Rock, the author has made a powerful story, and formed with great skill the characters that he has introduced. The personages are few and well drawn, the plot is of great interest, and the whole work shows rare strength and talent. The evil effects of jealousy and the retribution that follows detected treachery, and the remorse of a weak but loving heart, are presented in a wonderful manner. But the vision of happiness that dawns upon the close is not the necessary result of all the evil and wrong that are recorded in the body of the book. We have received the book from J. B. Lippincott through John P. Morton & Co.

## SMALL TALK.

G. P. Oт is an Indianapolis man.

BOSTON gave something to Grant the other day. She gave him the cold shoulder.

THE people of the New Chicago will part their hair in the middle till they recover from that cowlick.

A BOS. PO. wretch says that many young ladies are wearing their engagement rings in their pockets except when "he" is around.

GATH, the Fat Contributor, has appeared in the devastated Northwest as "now universally acknowledged to produce more pleasing, natural and genuine wit than any other man living."

THE New York Commercial Advertiser sees in the address of the new President of Yale a likeness of one of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' famous "paragraphs." "Both of these gentlemen seem bent upon humiliating the belief that brevity is the soul of wit."

THE champion dog resides in Lowell, Mass., and belongs to a prominent grocer. Whenever this intelligent brute (the dog) sees half a barrel of flour weighed out on the scales he goes and puts one foot on the platform, carelessly looking out of the door to avoid exciting suspicion.

PERSONAL gossip from India is not so easy to write as one might suppose. For instance, the marriage of Mr. Rughoonathdas Madhowdas, a Kupola Bunia merchant of Bombay, with Dhunacorbai, the daughter of Shet Gudhurdas Mohundas, and the widow of Luchmichand Dhurumsey, was celebrated at Chinchpoogly the other day.

THE ancient practice of "hazing" has fallen upon evil times. What with the conviction and fine of sundry Yale students and the expulsion of five cadets from the National Academy for this practice, it looks as though young men in educational institutions were not finding blackguardism as funny as ever. This is a wholesome sign of the times, and will serve to remind students everywhere that they are not above civil law.—[N. Y. Tribune.

COL. PHEBE COUZINS has been in Chicago, and she writes back: "Mrs. Jos. Medill, of the Tribune, ran out to me as I passed on Thursday morning, and said that in her house were five persons, the members of some of the best families in Chicago, who had been trying since Tuesday to get out of town. They had passes, but must have some money for their present necessities. 'I have been trying all day to borrow ten dollars for them, but I can't get it. What shall I do?' I gave it to her without hesitation, and she has since told me that never did money prove such a God-send as that ten dollars."

THE Chicago fire is having a disastrous effect on everybody under ninety years of age. Let the northwest corner of a fifth-rate woodshed in Louisville take fire at any time of night, and in five minutes the streets for a distance of five miles will be thronged with half-crazed people, racing and chasing as if they had but two minutes in which to break their necks or reach the blazing pile. Cries of "All out! All out!" have no effect whatever, except to increase their speed. A big fire is evidently the one thing needed here. It is heartrending to see thousands of disappointed people slowly wending their way back to their unscathed homes, some of them remarking, half-regretfully, half-wishfully, "*Saturday night was a bully night for a fire! Didn't it blow? Whew!*"

A FEW months ago a man recovered heavy damages of a Western railroad company in consequence of having been violently ejected from a ladies' car, so-called, in which he had had the audacity to take a seat, though unaccompanied by a lady. The result of this suit probably encouraged Mr. B. H. Rugg, who had purchased a first-class ticket for the Cincinnati & Muskingum railroad, to insist upon a seat in a first-class car, instead of contenting himself with the accommodations afforded by a mean and dirty one, filled with tobacco smoke, into which he was ordered by those in charge of the train. For his effrontery he was promptly put off the train by the conductor; and now he brings suit against the company for $5,000 damages. It is to be hoped that he will recover the full amount claimed. Resistance to the tyranny of railroad understrappers is so infrequent in this country that when displayed it merits the warmest encouragement.—[N. Y. Sun.

## POOR WESTON.

### Another Desperate Effort and Another Failure.

### An Excited Crowd.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 19.]

We gave yesterday morning Weston's score up to the forty-sixth mile. At that time he had a fair prospect of success. He continued at about the same pace until the end of the seventy-fifth mile, when he regarded the race his own. It happened, however, that on Tuesday morning he was awakened by mistake at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and so lost some of the rest which he so much needed. Then, after he had accomplished his fourteenth mile, he strained his left hip in turning one of the corners at the course. He endeavored to conceal this mishap, but Johnny Joyce, who watched his progress from beginning to end with an eagle eye, observed that something was wrong. Pulling up beside the walker, he said, "Weston, you are not walking square; what is the matter?" Weston replied, "Don't say anything about it, but I have strained my left hip."

From this time Mr. Weston walked under this disadvantage. Nevertheless, at the end of the seventy-fifth mile he was up to his schedule time, and was absolutely certain of success. But during this time a cold wind had been blowing across Millcreek Valley full in his face, and before noon yesterday the drowsiness resulting from this had begun to set in. He fought against it manfully and finally overcame it, but not without fearful loss of time. From the seventy-fifth to the ninety-second mile he labored heavily, as the score will show. But despite all discouragements, and in the face of the certainty that he could not accomplish the feat which he had set out to do—to walk one hundred and thirteen miles in twenty-four consecutive hours—he held on to the end of his time, and succeeded in finishing his hundredth mile inside of his allotted time, with twenty seconds to spare.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon visitors commenced pouring into the Union Grounds. As the hour for "the finish" drew near, the crowd increased until at the close not less than 1,500 spectators were present. It was well known now that Weston would not succeed in his attempt to walk one hundred and thirteen miles in twenty-four hours, but, as he was still going, the interest of the crowd centered upon the probability of his accomplishing one hundred miles in the given time. At 4 o'clock the accomplishment of this feat was problematical. He appeared much distressed, and required constant encouragement to keep him going. His mind seemed to be employed in the contemplation of the fact that he had failed in his self-imposed task of walking one hundred and thirteen miles in twenty-four hours, and he accused himself of being a fraud and a swindle in permitting people to congregate to see him finish one hundred miles within the time assigned.

In this feeling, however, the spectators did not share. They saw him laboring on, under the most discouraging circumstances, and bowed down with the consciousness of having failed to do what he proposed solely for their benefit, and they were by no means sparing in their manifestations of sympathy. There were present a large number of ladies, and these did not fail, whenever he passed the ladies' stand, to encourage him by waving their handkerchiefs, clapping their delicate hands and calling out to him words of encouragement and sympathy, while tears even rolled down more than one fair cheek as its possessor saw how heavily the plucky little man was laboring. As he neared the end of his hundred miles the excitement became intense. The indomitable walker was received with cheers at every round, and when he entered upon the last circuit of his seven hundred the scene baffled description. People followed him throughout his entire course, and as he reached the starting point with twenty seconds to spare a hundred arms were outstretched to receive him, and he was borne in triumph to his tent.

Mr. Weston failed to walk 113 miles in twenty-four hours, but no one who is at all acquainted with the character of our atmosphere will be at a loss to account for his failure. He walked 112 miles in New York in twenty-four consecutive hours, but this feat was performed in the bracing air of the sea coast, and under cover. His attempt here was made out of doors, in the heavy air of the Millcreek bottom, with nothing to protect him from the miasmatic exhalations which rise from the valley. There is no one at all acquainted with the circumstances but will say that to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours in the Millcreek bottom is a greater feat than to walk 112 miles in the same time in the clear, bracing air of the Eastern coast, protected from the night air by an inclosure.

Mr. Weston was exceedingly mortified last night by his failure to accomplish 113 miles. But his friends are more than satisfied with the result of his third attempt, since it not only established his claim to the title of the greatest pedestrian of the age, but proved most conclusively that he was no swindler, but an honest, honorable man. Indeed, his first two attempts established this, for they were commenced at 5 o'clock in the evening, and his hardest work was done during the night, when there were almost no spectators. As soon as he found that his attempt would be in vain he stopped walking, in order, as he said himself, that persons might not be swindled by paying to see him "fizzle."

In the same spirit of honor he declined to receive any of the gate receipts, to which he was fairly entitled under his contract, saying that, since he had failed, he could not, consistent with his own sense of self-respect, accept any compensation.

We do not believe that Mr. Weston, or any other man, can walk 113 miles in 24 consecutive hours in the open air in Cincinnati. But we feel absolutely certain that Mr. Weston can accomplish this feat under cover, say at Exposition Hall, and at any time he may choose to renew his attempt. But whether he ever returns to Cincinnati or not, he goes hence not only with the well earned reputation of the greatest pedestrian of the age, but with his honor absolutely untarnished.

The following was his score for the hundred miles:

| Miles. | Time. | Miles. | Time. | Miles. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12:09 | 35 | 13:16 | 68 | 12:02 |
| 2 | 11:31 | 36 | 22:42 | 69 | 12:06 |
| 3 | 11:28 | 37 | 13:34 | 70 | 12:20 |
| 4 | 11:14 | 38 | 13:19 | 71 | 11:58 |
| 5 | 11:16 | 39 | 12:40 | 72 | 11:58 |
| 6 | 12:00 | 40 | 12:51 | 73 | 11:18 |
| 7 | 11:14 | 41 | 12:15 | 74 | 12:36 |
| 8 | 11:04 | 42 | 12:45 | 75 | 12:28 |
| 9 | 11:14 | 43 | 12:33 | 76 | 22:28 |
| 10 | 11:09 | 44 | 13:07 | 77 | 12:31 |
| 11 | 11:18 | 45 | 12:04 | 78 | 13:03 |
| 12 | 11:05 | 46 | 12:45 | 79 | 21:46 |
| 13 | 11:16 | 47 | 12:33 | 80 | 25:40 |
| 14 | 11:10 | 48 | 13:07 | 81 | 20:27 |
| 15 | 11:17 | 49 | 12:06 | 82 | 17:24 |
| 16 | 11:47 | 50 | 12:42 | 83 | 44:38 |
| 17 | 11:34 | 51 | 12:40 | 84 | 20:42 |
| 18 | 11:39 | 52 | 13:36 | 85 | 19:06 |
| 19 | 11:43 | 53 | 12:45 | 86 | 22:04 |
| 20 | 12:00 | 54 | 12:59 | 87 | 15:09 |
| 21 | 12:04 | 55 | 12:56 | 88 | 32:59 |
| 22 | 13:04 | 56 | 19:52 | 89 | 25:22 |
| 23 | 11:55 | 57 | 13:01 | 90 | 17:11 |
| 24 | 11:51 | 58 | 13:07 | 91 | 24:09 |
| 25 | 12:00 | 59 | 13:00 | 92 | 17:00 |
| 26 | 16:38 | 60 | 12:55 | 93 | 17:08 |
| 27 | 11:54 | 61 | 12:40 | 94 | 13:55 |
| 28 | 11:54 | 62 | 12:31 | 95 | 12:50 |
| 29 | 11:48 | 63 | 12:10 | 96 | 15:20 |
| 30 | 11:45 | 64 | 12:14 | 97 | 16:01 |
| 31 | 11:58 | 65 | 12:30 | 98 | 12:32 |
| 32 | 11:54 | 66 | 23:11 | 99 | 12:39 |
| 33 | 11:36 | 67 | 12:44 | 100 | 12:02 |
| 34 | 12:10 | | | | |

☞ A number of persons in Listowel, Ireland, have withdrawn their children from the national school in consequence of a silly rumor that all the pupils were by order of the Government to be branded "V. R."

## THE RUTH POISONING.

### Extraordinary Statements of the Burglar Henry Johnson—The Letters to Mrs. Ruth.

### Medlicott's Sleep-Talk.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 18.]

Henry Johnson was sworn: I am thirty years old; have been living at Lawrence for over a year past. I know defendant; first saw him a year ago last August but did not speak to him then. For the last six months I have been in the Douglas county jail; saw defendant there; first on April 27th. I was there on a charge of burglary and grand larceny. I had conversations with defendant in relation to this case. He was in the cell with me in the jail. On the second day he spoke about Ruth's death, and said it was preposterous, the idea of killing Ruth; that Mrs. Ruth had proposed to him some time previous to castrate Ruth; that he was not guilty of the charge he was in jail on. He slept in the cell with me, and talked in his sleep some, and I woke him up several times. He made different exclamations in his sleep. (Defense objected to anything said in a sleep.)

Mr. Fenlon said the question is what did he say and do; that includes all he said or did, both sleeping and waking, and it is proper that both shall be stated. Question withdrawn.

Witness. My next conversation with him was after I waked him up and told him he had been talking in his sleep. He asked what he had been saying in his sleep. I told him it did not matter what he had been saying. He said he wished I would wake him up every time; that he was habituated to talking in his sleep. The next time I woke him, and told him some few words of what he had said; told him he had been calling Sarah's name repeatedly and telling her to keep quiet, it would be all right; that there were expressions of his countenance that looked very interesting. He said he thought we had better separate and not cell together. I told him just as he chose. He said he would leave the cell. I told him he need not do that; that there was a large cell and I would go down. I asked him if he did not think it as well that I should hear it as that the whole jail should hear it. He sat a moment on the bed, and said, "Johnson, are you a friend to any one in this matter?" I told him I was a friend to any one in trouble. He concluded to have me stay in the cell with him. I had no further conversation with him at that time. In the course of a day or so he said he wished he had a friend outside that he could depend upon; that he did not like fully to trust his attorneys. I told him if I was out I would befriend him if I could. I wakened him several times after that; he stated he knew he had committed himself to me, and he depended on me to keep to myself. He wanted to know how he had done in his sleep. I told him that he was calling Ruth's name once or twice and rose up in bed; he was motioning with his fingers and holding them up and calling on Ruth to lie still and be quiet; his eyes were partly open. He would pat on the bed clothes, and say, "Take this, my dear, it is very good." This was pretty much all that was said at that time. At the next conversation, we were talking of Mrs. Ruth coming back from Leavenworth; that he had it prepared that Mr. Nevison should have a hack in waiting and take her to his house; he was awake when he said this. He said he would give $500 for a minute's interview with Mrs. Ruth herself; that he would be all right. He would frequently make the expression that he must see that woman. I asked him if he had no friends outside to defend him; he said no one but Mr. Nevison, and he did not like to let any one know that he was guilty; that he had no friends but what would go back on him if they thought he was guilty. He spoke of Mr. Riker as being a warm friend of his, but he still dared not trust him with the business he wanted done. Don't remember anything more at that time. I told him if I were outside I thought I could help him. He said he wished I was out—that I could help him materially if I would. He said if he had any one to go my bail I could be bailed out, but there was no one except Dr. Gale; he did not intend to do that, as it looked as if there was something of it in the eyes of the community. I proposed to him that if we had tools I could get out, and him too, if he wished. He said he thought it would be easy enough to get the tools in. He did not get any tools in there; my trial was coming off in a few weeks, and I told him I expected to get clear and would assist him and fetch him tools. He then said he did not believe he would go out then, if he had tools; he thought he could beat his case. That was all that was said at that time. We had another conversation, when he asked me to change beds with him; one bed was on the north side of the cell and one on the south. He was on the south, and talking in his sleep, and a man in the next cell had told him he had heard him talking in his sleep, and to be careful, he did not want to hear anything he said. I exchanged bunks with him. He told me he wished I would wake him up as soon as he commenced talking in his sleep; that he knew he said enough in his sleep to convict him from what Montgomery told him. I told him I would wake him up, that sometimes he spoke so indistinct I could not understand him. He said he would rather I would not let him say anything, and asked me what he had said. I told him he was speaking of Ruth and Sarah, and had raised his hand up and said, "O, God! Sarah, are you here?" He said he was in pretty tight papers and did not know what to do; that this time that his wife had been taken up (defense objected, as having no reference to the subject or matter of the inquiry. Objection sustained.) He was saying he wished I was out. I told him I thought it would not be long. The day of trial, the 7th of June, when I came from the court-house at noon, he asked me how I thought my trial would go. I told him I thought I should get clear. He asked me to come up in the cell a moment. He said if I got clear he wanted me to assist him. I told him I would do so. He wanted me to go and see this woman, Mrs. Ruth, and see if she intended to stick to him through the trial, and get word back to him through the window. I told him I did not suppose it would be any use to talk to her unless I had something to take her that she would recognize as being friendly to the party. He said he dare not write at that time, but that I could say enough to convince her. I did not get clear, as I expected, and went back to jail at night. I had a conversation then, in which he said he wanted to have me out as soon as possible; that he had sent Mrs. Ruth one letter. I told him if he could trust a man once to try it again. He said Mr. Nevison did not like to do anything of the kind; that he would not ask Mr. Thatcher to do it. I studied the matter over, and sent for John Hutchings, County Attorney of Douglas county. In my next conversation with defendant I told him that I was going out on bail—that Mr. Cameron was going my bail; that if I got out I would assist him. He told me if I did I should not lose anything by it. He said he would write a letter to Mrs. Ruth and one to his sister, stating that I would be out to see them, and that they could confide in me. I asked him how he intended getting them out, and told him it would be better for me to carry them. He said he would risk it by sending them in two books with openings between the cover and back. I told him he might succeed and perhaps not. He said he should try it. He wrote three and read a portion of one, and offered them to me to read. I told him I did not care to read them; he read portions of one himself; I told him that was sufficient. The letters were captured. I saw one of them put in the back of the book. They were put in separate books. One was put in a book called "Festus;" the other in a book entitled "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies." He was going to hand them out to his brother-in-law, Mr. Watson.

[Recess, on account of the noise caused by fall of rain on the roof.]

The statement of this witness, thus far, created a profound sensation among the spectators. The lawyers for the defense declare his story to be manufactured out of whole cloth.

Witness resumed. The books were to be handed out to Watson on the 21st June. One was handed out the first day, the other on the second day. I went out the 23d of June myself. They were handed to Samuel Campbell, the jailer, and Mr. Watson was there. Campbell found them, and took them out of the books. The doctor said he was afraid they had got the letters; if they had, he was a ruined man. He found in the evening that they had got one of them, at least. He was separated from my cell then and taken below. The next conversation was the day I went out. We went up in the cell we had occupied, and he said he wanted me to go and see Mrs. Ruth, and also his sister, and to tell Mrs. Ruth that, if these papers were captured, she must swear on the stand that she had received an honorable proposition of marriage from him since Ruth's death, and that he had received an answer, but not positively in the affirmative. I told him I would do nearly anything that he wished done. He said he wished to have his sister and brother-in-law move out to his office and take out as many of his books as they could. (Objected to. The court ruled that if the conversation did not relate to the death of Ruth it could not be given. Witness said it did.) He said he was getting short of money, and needed money to fight his case. (Objected to by defense. Overruled for the present, and excepted to.) He said after they were out, and the books were out, to set the place on fire; that the house and books were amply insured. He wished me to see Mrs. Ruth and find out about a box that had been left in the stand drawer, that had a solution of morphine that had been used by this woman, and to see if it had been taken charge of, or if she had it. He said there was a small rag of muslin which she used, done up in a small round shape; and I was to bring work back. He said his life was depending upon me, and if I betrayed him I would go to hell sure.

That was all the conversation we had before I went out. In regard to getting him some tools, he said his brother-in-law would assist me. He also gave me thirteen dollars. He said he wished me to fetch the tools to him to get out of jail. He said it was getting too hot for him there, and he was afraid it was going against him, and he wanted to be prepared so he could get away if he liked; also to get him fifteen grains of morphine and hand it to him; I told him I would fetch it.

A PASSWORD.

Q. Was there anything said about a password?

A. He stated that he had written a password in one of his letters. He got his testament and came to my cell, and told me he would give me a password if I went to see this woman. He turned to the 31st chapter 49th verse of Genesis, to the words, "And Mizpah."

Q. Was there anything said as to where you were to get the tools?

A. I had stated that I would go to Kansas City for the tools.

A CONFESSION.

Q. Was anything said about making a confession?

A. There was. He said if this woman, Mrs. Ruth, did not stick to him, he was going to come out and make a confession; that there were other persons interested; that if she did stick to him he would never have her implicated in the matter, and would hang first. I went out on the 23d of June, about 11 o'clock. After I went out I went to the office and showed Col. Walker the money I had.

Q. Was there anything said as to how you were to communicate?

A. I told him I thought I could get through the skylight of the roof of the jail, and come down on the boiler iron; that I could get down to the lower cell by coming down on the water pipe. There was a hole in the boiler iron, and we could communicate through that. This hole opened through the brick into Medlicott's cell. The hole was about one inch in diameter. He was to have a rope, which he got from Campbell, and tie it to his pillow, so I could wake him up without making a fuss. I was to take notes through and fetch notes back. After I got out I went to Mr. March's, upon Christy street, to board. I went twice to Dr. Medlicott's office to see his sister and brother-in-law, but did not see them to speak to them; saw them on the street. I came back to the jail in the evening about 9 or 10 o'clock, and stayed there until 11 o'clock; pulled off my coat, pants and vest and shoes, and climbed up on the fence; from there I got on the wash house; from there on the cook-room; from there on the kitchen; from there tried to get on the jail, but did not get up. I then went to the jail office, and helped Campbell move a bed. There was a ladder there, used to get on the boiler iron of the jail. I went up the ladder, and crossed over back of Medlicott's cell. I pulled the rope first, and told him I wanted a note from him to this woman, Mrs. Ruth, also to his brother-in-law and sister. I told him it was no use for me to try to help him unless they were aware that he put confidence in me. He said he had no light. I gave him a piece of candle. He wrote some, and said the point of his pencil was broke. I handed him a pencil, and he wrote a note to his sister, one to Mr. Watson, and one to Mrs. Ruth. The one to his sister and brother-in-law were not put in an envelope. The one to Mrs. Ruth was put in an envelope and sealed, but not addressed. I carried in no note except one I had written myself and which Campbell copied first. I read it after he copied it. (Paper shown.) This is the paper. I gave the other to Dr. Medlicott through the hole in the cell. (Envelope shown.) It was this envelope that contained Mrs. Ruth's letter, doubled up. When I came out I think I handed it to Mr. Carmen. (Paper shown.) This is Samuel Campbell's writing, and is a copy of the notes, except the two originals to Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Ruth. I delivered Mrs. Watson's first; the other I delivered to Mrs. Ruth. (Paper shown.) This is a copy of a note written by myself to Dr. Medlicott. I got it from Dr. Medlicott in his cell, through the hole in his cell. I gave it to Samuel Campbell or Dr. Carmen.

GARNETT, KAN., Oct. 18.—The Medlicott trial was resumed this afternoon. The

EXAMINATION OF JOHNSON

was concluded, and he stood a severe cross-examination without shrinking. Nothing new of a material character was elicited from him. The testimony in relation to the notes was corroborated in the most material points by that of Samuel Campbell to the jailer at Lawrence.

THE LETTERS OF MEDLICOTT

to Mrs. Ruth and the Watsons were read in evidence, the objection of the defense being overruled by the court. They produced a deep sensation among the spectators, and evidently impressed the jury.

The following is the

LETTER TO THE WATSONS:

BROTHER AND SISTER—I scarce know what to say to you. My head swims and my nervous system is nearly unstrung. I am beginning to fear what may be the result of this nervous prostration. I cannot dismiss my troubles for one moment. I think of them during the day and at night. I freely discuss them in my sleep. My cell mate is true to me; or, indeed, I would be in a dangerous plight.

Now, my dear brothers and sisters, I hardly know what to say about the probable result of my trial. I fear the matter is thickening about me to an alarming extent. My lawyers say not, but I fear I am right.

Now, my dear brothers, I have determined to prepare myself for an escape from this place in case this case goes against me.

You will have a visit in a few days from a person—he will satisfy you of his identity—who will talk to you freely about procuring the necessary articles. Please speak freely and give any aid you can. It will be a dernier resort. Absolute silence is required. If I resort to this plan I will apprise you of the details—not now. Your brother,

J.

NOTE TO HIS SISTER.

"SISTER ANNIE—The wagoner conveys a note to Mrs. R. I ask as a favor of you to see it delivered. It must not go out of your hands until you deliver it. Bring the book with you to her. I put this in the light of a matter of honor between us. I cannot risk going to trial without knowing some things that I cannot find out any other way. I will take the risk of her if you are prudent in delivering it. Tie the book up in paper, so as to deceive any mind. Tear this off of the above before you show it to Mr. W.—I mean the final part of the letter—for I do not wish Mr. Watson to know it.

P. S.—If you think best to box up any books and other traps, so as to be ready, do so. It might excite wonder, and thus defeat the matter. Use your own judgment.

THE LETTER TO MRS. RUTH

is addressed to "My pretty, pretty baby," and reads as follows:

MY PRETTY, PRETTY BABY—God bless you, darling! Oh, heaven! how much longer shall we be parted! It is torture above measure; but why complain? Time, I doubt not, will acquit, although the darkness is thickening more and more; still the darkest hour with me may be—Oh, I pray it is—just before dawn. Still, a happy future awaits us. If it be but an hour, will it not be a grand triumph?

And now, my child, how do you do? Oh, how often I know you are in need of sympathy—a loving word—and no one to comfort you. God grant it may not long be so. Oh, this is what nearly distracts me—the idle reports and false statements which have been so systematically kept afloat. I care nothing for it; only in the minds of a few it may oppress my character; but they cannot all influence the main issue. My counsel assure me there is no danger with regard to the result.

You doubtless know of the second charge that will be brought against me. This will not, only so far as it may influence private opinion, complicate my present trial. If an indictment on this second charge be made, it will keep me confined for a long time.

My health is pretty good, except indigestion. I suffer with headache, no doubt due to impure air. I keep in good heart, all but this terrible separation from you. I am still firm in my faith. I can not think, Oh, I will not, until you say so, that the slightest shadow of change has taken place in our love. I speak, as I would answer to the first account, that I would rather spend the remainder of my days without you, although it may be in poverty and disgrace, and will doubtless be at the sacrifice of all our relatives and friends, than in a mansion alone. Nay, nay; may I be forgiven if I err, but sooner would I go to perdition with you than to glory alone. Oh, my love for you, child, is keeping pace with the season. It has but just commenced to grow. If my sister calls on you be prudent, for she might be put upon the stand to testify what was said. Ask to see her privately. Do not exchange too many visits, or the public might remark it. I expect to have a friend who will visit you, and if he does he will carry a password. I am pretty sure of his friendship. You form your own opinion.

Now, my lovely child, good-bye! Despair not; be of good cheer. You know not how important it is to be prudent in what you say and do. You are closely watched. If you write me, be careful how you do it, and by whom you send it. If I could out deliver these kisses in person! But I send them on paper. A kiss to each of your little ones, and Mizpah.

Oh, happy us, since each must drain
Our share of pleasure, share of pain.
Oh, happy us, beloved of heaven,
To us the mingled cup is given,
Our lenient sorrows find relief,
Our joys are chastened by our grief.
Your own,

J.

## THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

### Sight-Seers Among the Smoldering Ruins—The People Becoming Reconciled—Distribution of the Donations—Indomitable Energy of the Press and People.

### Laughing in the Face of Fate.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1871.

The rush to get into Chicago and take a survey of the ruins has been great. The rush to get out of Chicago has been still greater. Every train brings in hundreds of visitors, eager to see the ruined city. Bewildered, they wander through the streets, over heaps of debris, until, tired out and finding no accommodations, they are glad to hurry away and shut their eyes against the awful scenes that have greeted them on every hand.

SUNDAY SIGHTS.

Sunday was a great day for the curious. Every street in the burned district was thronged with people. In the basements, on broken-down walls, and on piles of brick, stone and pieces of iron, indiscriminately jumbled together, you might see ladies and gentlemen and little children, all busily engaged in gathering relics of the fire. In some instances the gay dresses of the women and children contrasted strangely with the blackened walls and desolated grounds. You might see the father and mother, with their little ones, looking sorrowfully at the ruins of their late homes. Fondly they would linger by the spot which they had learned to love, and finally go away only to return again and dwell afresh upon each particular incident. It was easy to distinguish these homeless ones by the children alone, who kept pointing to the place where they supposed stood the gate, the fence, or some particular room, in every case appealing to the judgment of their parents for corroboration.

BECOMING RECONCILED.

Chicago is becoming more and more reconciled to the situation. The earnest, active working of the city officials, the speedy succor and methodical arrangements of the relief societies, the continued presence of the military, and the bountiful supply of food and clothing that comes hourly into the city—all are contributing to quiet the fears of the populace, and to infuse no small degree of courage and hope. The news of the splendid charities that are on the way to Chicago, not only from nearly every city in this nation, but even from Canada and England, is indeed cheering, and does honor to humanity at large. Constantly delegations from the different cities are presenting themselves before the Mayor and tendering their sympathies to the people of Chicago, supplemented by money and car-loads of necessary articles of every description. How deeply grateful we all are to the good people everywhere for the universal sympathy accorded us, God only knows.

THE WANT OF WATER.

The city is suffering, owing to a scarcity of water, and considerable anxiety is felt lest a fire should occur while this scarcity continues. Three hundred machinists are working day and night at the Water-works, busily engaged in reconstructing and putting to rights all the ramifications of that complicated system. It has been discovered that the cylinders of the main pumping engines are uninjured by the fire, and it is announced that by Thursday there will be a supply of eighteen million gallons per day. In the meantime temporary expedients are employed. Steam fire-engines and locomotives are working constantly, pumping water from the river into the main pipes. But the supply is very scanty, reaching only to places in the vicinity of the engines.

HOW THE DONATIONS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

That the country may know that the great contributions are being dealt out prudently, and that a proper account will be made of everything received, correspondents should take pains to assure the people through the columns of the newspapers that everything is being arranged according to a complete system. The city is laid out into districts, over each one of which is appointed a trustworthy superintendent, who locates the depots for distribution, and is held strictly responsible for economical arrangement and judicious allotment and dispensation of bounties. Even blanks and forms for requisition, &c., are being printed, in order that everything may work smoothly and methodically. Nearly every church in the city is converted either into a place of shelter or a depot for distributing. As you pass by these churches in the morning and evening you can hear the clatter of dishes, and see the poor people standing in groups around the doors with baskets on their arms, ready to receive the good things prepared by busy hands within. You can see, too, that some people are very respectable, whose pride is not humbled, but who look upon the matter in a very sensible way, as being only an expedient which Providence has given them, until such time as they may begin to recover from the great calamity that has befallen them.

ENERGY AND SMOKING RUINS.

The unconquerable pluck, energy and enterprise of Chicago business men are more wonderful to-day than ever. While their places of business are still smoking from the heat of the fire, and almost before the contents of their safes have been examined and accounts adjusted, they are at work cleaning away the rubbish, laying foundations and devising ways and means for rebuilding the city. There can be no doubt Chicago will spring up again as if by magic. It is thought that the great business centers will have pretty much the same location as before the fire; but establishments of similar business character will in all probability be more concentrated, so that less time will be lost in doing business. At any rate, everybody feels confident that new Chicago will be much more perfect in plan than old Chicago.

LAUGHING IN THE FACE OF FATE.

The fire has been a great level of business men. Nobody can accuse it of partiality. They all begin alike, with comparatively nothing, except the credit which they can command. Think of such firms as Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., and Hamlin, Hale & Co. coming down from their magnificent establishments and condescending to resume business in little, better than grocery stores of unpretending dimensions. It is amusing what good humor the business men are manifesting in the face of such contrasts. At their old places of business the passer-by will see rude boards and on them the new address of the firm. Some of these addresses excite a little curiosity; for instance, here is one:

> MOORE & GOE,
> House and Sign Painters.
> Removed to 111 Desplaines street.
> Capital, $000,000 00.

Again:

> "Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we have removed to 398 State street."

Sometimes these sign-boards show pluck and determination—this one for instance:

> "We are crushed, but, like Chicago, we shall rise again at," &c.

Merchants of every class are pulling together for one grand end—the restoration of a large trade and the re-establishment of every business facility. One hears of no extortions, no merciless exactions, but there are noble evidences of mutual forbearance in reference to all obligations and contracts.

GOOD EFFECTS OF MARTIAL LAW.

Prices are about the same now as before the fire. At first there was a tendency to advance everything. But the rigors of martial law having been administered in a few cases, every storekeeper is now glad to invite the public to buy at old prices. The only thing that can not be regulated is rent. There is such a great competition for buildings of all kinds, rent-rates have advanced 60 per cent. In some cases landlords have paid to present occupants a bonus of two and three thousand dollars, and given them a receipt in full of all back dues, provided they would vacate and make room for business firms who are willing to pay exhorbitant rates. Those occupants, as they have no right to sub-let according to the terms of their lease, have been glad to take up with the offers, and in some cases have realized quite handsome sums.

THE PRESS IN THE VAN.

The Chicago press is taking a noble part. It exhorts the people to depend upon their own courage and self-reliance to rebuild the city. It encourages them not to despair, and keep looking back upon the past, but to prove themselves American, and drive ahead for grand ends. It teaches them the fact that their city has been and must continue to be the great inland commercial mart of this country. Under such influence, who can doubt the grand destiny of Chicago?

W. S. H.

## THE COURTS.

### Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

THURSDAY, Oct. 19.—John Johnson, Wm. H. Newman et al. vs. J. T. S Brown & Bro.; jury trial. The suit was brought to recover $192 30, the value of certain property alleged to have been delivered to defendants, which the defendants say they never bought, but only received on commission. The verdict of the jury was that the defendants go hence without day and recover the costs of the cause from plaintiffs.

### United States Courts.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

CIRCUIT COURT.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1871.—We publish the following rule in regard to liens for attorneys' fees, by request of members of the bar. It was adopted April 9, 1867:

"The State of Kentucky having, by a statute approved January 26, 1866, provided that attorneys-at-law shall have a lien upon judgments, in actions prosecuted by them to recovery, where the judgments are for money, for the amount of any fees which may reasonably have been agreed on by the parties, or, in the absence of such agreement, for fair and reasonable fees for their services: Now, in order to conform the practice of this court in this respect approximately to the practice in the State courts, said statute is adopted as the rule of this court, and the same shall be held to apply to decrees in equity and admiralty as well as to judgments proper. But such lien shall operate against the judgment debtor only for such sum as shall be allowed by the court, and from the time he, or his agent, if he is a non-resident, has written notice that the same is claimed, or is shown the certificate of the order of court allowing the claim, indorsed on the process of execution."

United States vs. E. S. Read and Samuel Ray. The evidence in this case closed to-day. Col. Kinney, counsel for Read, argued the cause of his client at considerable length, and had not concluded at the adjournment of court.

Mr. Blur and Gen. Harlan, attorneys for Ray, will probably consume the whole of to-morrow in their argument.

BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER MERIWETHER.

United States vs. Polk Ditto. The defendant, who is the Sheriff of Henry county, is charged with obstructing the United States Marshal in the execution of a certain process issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District. The cause being called, the defendant waived an examination of the witnesses, and gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the said court to answer such indictment as may be preferred against him. The facts in this case, as we have learned them from the defendant, as well as the officers of the United States Court, are about as follows:

In the case of Walter Coleman vs. R. H. Thomas et al., which had been determined in the United States Circuit Court, an execution had been issued, and Major Harrington, Deputy United States Marshal, levied upon a lot of cattle in Henry county. After making the levy, Major Harrington placed the cattle in the hands of a person in Henry county for safe keeping. The defendant, Ditto, finding the cattle in the hands of Major Harrington's agent, forcibly took them into his possession, under an order of delivery which had been issued after the date of the levy by the United States Marshal (at the suit of J. R. Berryman, trustee of Cynthia Thomas, against B. P. Samuel, in an action pending in the Henry county Circuit Court) and pursuant to said order of delivery delivered the cattle to the plaintiff, Berryman, taking his indemnity bond as required by law. The defendant says he did not intend any contempt of the United States laws, nor did he intend to obstruct the Marshal in the execution of his process, but that he was only trying to do his duty in obeying the order from the State court. The result of the matter will be that Mr. Ditto will be compelled to redeliver the cattle or the proceeds of the sale of the same to the United States Marshal, and pay the costs of the prosecution, if he is not otherwise punished. The claim of the plaintiff in the State court could have been easily settled by an application to the United States court, under whose authority the first levy was made.

### Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19, 1871.—Gurley, &c., vs. Kemper, Fleming; affirmed.

Dorsey vs. Kendall, Hardin; reversed.

English's adm'r vs. Cropper, Carroll; reversed.

Howard vs. McCollum, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Luckett vs. Hudson, Franklin; affirmed.

Rawlings vs. Bosley's adm'r, Washington; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Davidson vs. Davidson, Hancock; petition for rehearing overruled.

St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company vs. Gray, Hickman; time extended until 15th December, 1871, to file petition for rehearing.

Kinner vs. McIntyre, &c., Fleming;

Wilson vs. Morris, Fleming;

Phillips, &c., vs. Hayner & Dunlevy, Fleming;

Morris vs. Hayner & Dunlevy, Fleming;

Cord vs. Glasscock, &c., Fleming;

Cooper vs. Griffith, &c., Fleming; submitted on briefs.

McIlvoy vs. Seleeman, Washington; argued by W. O. Cunningham, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

### Judgment Admitting Will to Probate Cannot be Questioned in a Collateral Proceeding.

Mitchell and wife vs. Holder, &c. } From Allen.

HARDIN, JUDGE.

In 1865 Mrs. Whitney died without issue, leaving her husband surviving her, and devising to Miss Holder, now Mrs. Mitchell, her interest in certain lands and personalty which she had inherited from her deceased brother. The will was soon afterward presented in the County Court for probate, and, without objection by any one, it was in due form proved and admitted to record, and that judgment of probate has never been revoked or reversed. In 1869 Edward Holder, the brother and only heir-at-law of the testatrix, having died, his widow and children, who were still in possession of the land devised to Mrs. Mitchell, above referred to, brought this suit in equity against Mitchell and wife to quiet their title to the land, alleging that neither Edward Holder nor they were parties to the proceedings to establish the will of Mrs. Whitney, and that they were the owners of the land as her heirs notwithstanding the will. Mitchell and wife answered, asserting their claim under the will, and making their answer a cross petition for the recovery of the land as devisees.

The court below adjudged that appellants had no interest in the land.

*Held*—Under the statute of 1797, regulating the probate of wills, it was repeatedly held by this court that the probate or rejection of a will by the proper court having the case regularly before it, was conclusive while it remained in force in the same and all other courts, and between all persons whether formal parties to the record or not (4 Litt., 152; 5 Litt., 273; 10 B. Mon., 473). And precisely the same effect has been given to judgments of probate under the law as it now exists in relation to wills (18 B. Mon., 259). As a married woman may, under peculiar circumstances, dispose of her property by will, and it is the province of the County Court to judge whether any of these circumstances existed in the case or not, it must be presumed that the court acted within the scope of its jurisdiction.

Nor was this action maintainable under section 38 of chapter 106 of the Revised Statutes, for the purpose of impeaching the order of probate. For by the express terms of the statute the right to maintain such a suit only exists after a "final decision in the Circuit Court"—the remedy of all parties aggrieved by the action of the County Court being ordinarily complete by an appeal to the Circuit Court. In this collateral proceeding the court was bound to accept the judgment of probate as conclusive evidence of the validity of the will of Mrs. Whitney, which, if so treated, was a bar to the action of the plaintiffs, and entitled the defendants to the relief sought by them in their cross petition.

Judgment reversed.

## NEW ALBANY.

Thirty arrivals at Mensch's new hotel yesterday.

Hope Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., will meet to-night.

The Floyd Civil Circuit Court convenes on Monday next.

Isham Robinson was released from the rock pile yesterday.

Captain George M. Hipple, station-keeper, had five boarders yesterday.

The new hose for the fire department will be ready for service next week.

Unusually good order and quiet prevail at Edwardsville, on the air-line railway.

The employes of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad will be paid to-day.

Only one case in the City Court yesterday morning—one drunk and disorderly; dismissed.

McCord, Bradley & Co.'s large wholesale dry goods establishment have removed to Louisville.

Henry S. Pewett and Jeremiah McKinley have completed their new saw-mill near Mooresville.

Madame Agnes Lake's circus is announced by flaming posters to appear in the city next Monday.

The Star Glass Company have purchased the New Albany Glass-works stock and fixtures for $18,000.

The ministers in attendance at the late session of the Presbyterian Synod at Evansville have all returned.

Enterprise Lodge Good Templars visited Salem Lodge, Jeffersonville, last night, and had a delightful social reunion.

There will be an election of officers of Wesley Chapel Sabbath-school held in the lecture room of the church to-night.

Lisa Weber's troupe, that drew such an immense house on a former visit, will appear at the Opera-house to-morrow night.

Mr. John W. Garner and Miss Frances A. Whiterow were matrimonially united by Rev. Aaron Turner Wednesday night.

New Albany stockholders in the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago lose $28,500 by the breaking of that company.

Reuben Robertson, Esq., township trustee, will return from his Washington county trip tonight, and will be found at his office to-morrow.

Mr. Gorham Tufts, one of the proprietors of the extensive mineral water establishment on Pearl street, has returned from his bridal trip.

W. W. Curry was granted letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, deceased. He gave bonds in the sum of $12,000.

Mr. Nicholas Sater has the second crop of apples for the present year at his premises, on Market, between Upper Fourth and Fifth streets.

Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, have contributed $50 each for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

Capt. Robert J. Shaw, of this city, at a communication of Royal and Select Masons of the State of Indiana, late in session at Logansport, was elected Grand Captain of Guard.

In the Common Pleas Court yesterday, Judge Jewett, in the case of Wm. Barker vs. Eliza Matthews and James M. Matthews, mechanics' lien, decided in favor of the defendants.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following parties since last report: Samuel S. Stratton and Elizabeth C. Reilly; John W. Garner and Frances A. Whiterow; George Green and Mariah Wilson.

It is reported that Mr. Michael Burns has raised the largest number of cabbages of any of our river-bottom farmers, and further reported that Michael will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar one of the handsome West-end widows.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded since last report: John H. Dunban to Isaac M. Baker, 15 acres of west half of northeast quarter of section 27, township 2, range 5, $800; Hardin Howe to George H. Hawkey, south half of lot 8, Jefferson street, Tuley's plat, $600.

William Johnson, one of the employees on the Air-line railway, had one of his legs broken in two places yesterday, by a portion of the hoisting apparatus giving way at trestle No. 6, while hoisting a heavy piece of lumber, throwing him violently to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. He was otherwise severely bruised.

The Ledger of last evening has the following: "Thomas Doud and Michael Cahoe have been awarded a contract to build an extension of the plate glass department of the Star Glass Company's works. Capt. J. B. Ford, of the Star Glass Company, and Mr. Charles N. Warren, of Louisville, have purchased the foundry in Louisville formerly owned by Hawley, Billings & Co., for the purpose of making machinery for the Star Glass Company's works in this city.

County Auditor Sackett has turned over the tax duplicates to Treasurer Waltz, and the latter officer is now ready to receive the taxes for the current year. The following is the recapitulation of the tax duplicate:

| | Polls. | Total Val. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of New Albany | 1,822 | $7,222,670 | $94,084 96 |
| N. A. tp. outside city | 285 | 1,370,053 | 17,177 21 |
| Greenville township | 280 | 406,915 | 5,750 12 |
| Georgetown township | 216 | 311,947 | 4,784 97 |
| Town of Georgetown | 27 | 23,778 | 378 48 |
| Lafayette | 178 | 261,414 | 4,154 93 |
| Franklin | 125 | 348,333 | 3,841 24 |
| Grand total | 2,988 | $9,952,182 | $130,142 41 |

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Police Court was defunct yesterday.

Lisa Weber, the Queen of Burlesque, in Mozart Hall to-night.

Hugo Alban is the delegate elect from Tell Lodge, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Lodge, and C. Spilman alternate.

Mayor Sparks yesterday united in the holy bonds of matrimony Geo. W. Place and Nancy J. Vest, both of Port Fulton.

Scott county has 2,799 school children. She pays $792 65 into the common-school fund of the State and receives $1,453 48.

The steamer City of Helena is moored opposite the Government depot building to escape the tarnishing effects of Louisville smoke.

Dr. Lewis Rogers, of Louisville, has been called to attend the difficult case of Mrs. Chris. Hynes, but her recovery is a matter of much doubt.

Clark county pays into the State school fund this year $6,129 85, and receives as her portion of the common school fund the amount of $4,888 84.

The Presbyterian Social meets in the parlor of the Presbyterian Church this evening. The usual refreshments and social exercises will be had on the occasion.

M. A. Sweeney and Herman Preefer are the delegates from Jefferson Lodge I. O. O. F. to the Grand Lodge, and M. Stratton and James T. Davis are alternates.

The little red-head foundling, recently left at the door-step of B. P. Ferguson, on Chestnut street, was on Wednesday sent to the county poor asylum by J. P. Winesburg, agent of the township trustee.

We have been requested, authoritatively, to state that the announcement made in yesterday's Commercial that the J., M. & I. R. R. would pay off to-day is erroneous. The pay-rolls are not yet in the hands of the paymaster.

Lumber has increased four dollars per thousand for common stuff since the Chicago fire. The stock was short previous to the fire, in consequence of the long low-water season, and that great disaster makes the condition of the lumber market still worse.

According to the October apportionment of the school fund made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clark county has a scholastic population of 9,392, while Floyd county has 9,812. Some of our citizens would like to know how it is that Clark county has a greater general population than Floyd, but nevertheless she has fewer school children than Floyd county. Can our neighbors explain this discrepancy?

The people at the corner of Sixth and Missouri avenue are crying for more water. The general outcry from different parts of the city in consequence of the great neglect of somebody should receive the attention of the Pump Committee. It is due to the people that this committee, hitherto so indefatigable in its duties, should at once see that the many irregularities now existing be at once remedied.

Dr. N. Field, assisted by Drs. F. A. Seymour, W. N. McCoy and D. L. Field, performed a skillful surgical operation yesterday morning on the person of Mrs. Baxter, at the residence of Geo. Anderson, on Watt street, by extirpating the scirrhus of a cancer about the size of a goose egg from the mammary gland. The operation was very successful, and the prospects for the ultimate recovery of the patient are good.

## RIVER NEWS.

### Arrivals Yesterday.

Exchange, Cin. Leonora, Madison.
R. C. Gray, Hend.

### Departures Yesterday.

Exchange, Cin. Leonora, Madison.

The river is still declining, and is now lower than it has been for twenty years. There is now less than 3 feet at the head of the canal, and about 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Business on the river completely played out. Weather clear and very pleasant, with no signs of rain whatever. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi river at various points.

There was no boat out for Evansville and Henderson yesterday.

Howard & Co. will launch Capt. Perry's boat, at their yard, at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Howard & Co. have finished the repairs on the steamers Blue Wing, Dove and Dick Fulton.

Capt. H. U. Hart was in the city yesterday, looking after the interest of the John H. Groesbeck.

Howard & Co.'s mill resumed operations Wednesday, after being suspended two weeks for repairs.

The Exchange come in from Cincinnati yesterday morning, and left on time yesterday evening.

The R. C. Gray arrived from Henderson, and will leave on her return trip this day at 4 P. M. sharp.

About the first of next week Howard & Co. will launch an iron-clad barge for the Cumberland river iron trade.

The amount of wharfage collected at this port for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 14th inst., amounted to $881.

Capt. Billy Hart, of the Abeona was left by his packet yesterday, but overhauled her by the Short-line road last night.

The Madison packet, Nat Williams, is hard aground at Locust bar, with no prospects of getting off until the river rises.

Mr. Charley Miller, chief clerk of the Mary Houston, has been spending several days in the city, but left for Cincinnati yesterday.

Portland bar has improved very much in the last two or three days. The channel is cutting out; 3 feet was reported yesterday.

Capt. Charles A. Thorn has named his New Orleans and Red-river boat, now rapidly approaching completion at the Portland wharf, Carrie A. Thorn.

The Champion, Capt. George H. Alcoke, and the Edinburgh, Capt. Fenton, will be the Cincinnati and Red-river packets the coming season.

The following towboats are laid up below the falls awaiting water: Dick Fulton, William Cowan, Grand Lake, John A. Wood, Ajax, John H. Bigley, J. S. McDonald, Boaz, John Gilmore, Simpson Horner and Sampson.

The towboat Dick Fulton, since she has been laid up, has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted, and all the appliances under the new law added. She is now in complete repair and ready for business when there is a rise in the river.

The barges of the ill-fated Antelope are distributed as follows: One in tow of the H. S. Turner, two lying at Mound City with the machinery of the Antelope on, one being used as a wharfboat at Cairo by Halliday while his boat is being repaired, and one lying idle at Cairo.

Secretary Boutwell decides that ferry-boats, running in the navigable waters of the United States, must take out proper marine papers. Tug-boats must carry certificates of inspection as well as other vessels, in accordance with the thirty-first section of the new steamboat law.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "One of our best informed coal dealers and river men gives it as his opinion that we will have a coal rise between the 20th of this month and the 1st of November. He offers to deliver 100,000 bushels of coal in thirty days at 20 cents. To any one having faith in a coal famine he offers a good chance to make a profitable investment."

Capt. W. S. Packer, one of the most extensive coal merchants of Pittsburg, has been in the city several days looking after the interest of his mammoth towboat, Dick Fulton, and also examining the progress of the work on the canal and cross-dam. He gives it as his opinion that the canal will be so far completed this fall as to admit the passage of our largest steamers. He thinks that the distance between the dams at the head of the chute—400 yards—is not enough space to admit of large tows of coal passing through without being subjected to great risk.

The London (Ontario) Advertiser has this item: Something unprecedented in the history of old Father Thames, at least since the settlement of the Province by the pale faces, has occurred, according to the St. Mary's Vidette. Above its junction with the Avon, for weeks its bed has been as dry as a billiard table for upward of a mile. All the water flowing through St. Mary's has come from the Avon. The settlers along the banks of the Thames have noticed a yearly diminution of the current, and appearances indicate that at no distant epoch there will remain few signs of what was once a great and rushing river. The rocks in this neighborhood have been worn away by the waters of past generations four feet below the present average level of the river, while there is every indication that the current once extended over a vastly wider field. It is only when the accumulation of water from the melting snows and heavy rains of spring feed the torrent that it regains for a few fitful days the majesty of yore.

During the season just closed David S. Barmore has built the following boats: Capital City, for the Missouri River Packet Company, side-wheeler, 220 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 6-foot hold; Fannie Lewis, for the same company, side-wheeler, 210 feet long, 35 feet beam, 5½-foot hold; a barge, 80 feet long, 20 feet beam, 4-foot hold, for Ferrell & Clark, Government contractors; Emma Elliott, side-wheeler, for W. & J. D. Elliot, of Memphis, for White river trade, 215 feet long, 35 feet beam, 6½-foot hold; a stern-wheeler for Captain Reinbar, 175 feet long, 28 feet beam, 5½-foot hold, for the Red river trade. Instead of having hog-chains this boat has two fore and aft iron bulkheads, riveted together and resting upon the floor-timbers on the deck. This is a large saving of room above decks, and serves the purposes of support admirably. This firm also built a stern-wheeler for Capts. Thorn and Grace, without upper guards, to facilitate the carrying of cotton, 145 feet long, 38 feet beam, 4 feet hold. She is intended for the Red river and bayou trade. About next Tuesday Barmore will launch Shirley, Selby & Co.'s stern-wheel boat, with dimensions as follows: 150 feet long, 36 feet beam and 5 feet hold. She is intended for the Trinity river (cotton) trade.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Tuesday says: Business on the landing yesterday, especially the upper one, was with the loading and unloading of steamers, very lively, and rather buoyed our spirits up a little from previous day's movements. We noticed that the Hampton's clerks were kept busy all day receiving, and the contractors for discharging had their hands full with the St. Louis steamers' heavy cargoes of produce, etc. On the lower landing quietness reigned supreme, and until the R. L. Hodge came over for Alexandria there were but two boats at that part of the landing, and not one for Red river. The river marks last evening were thirteen feet nine inches below high water gauge of 1862. Red river above the mouth of Old river must be blockaded, for we have had no arrival from there since the Hesper, on the 12th. The Mississippi river still continues falling. Navigation on it is consequently very precarious and uncertain. Reports from Ouachita river per Bertha are very bad, only eighteen inches at the bar of Harrisonburg, and she also reports only twenty-four inches water in Old river. Our Little Rock correspondent's letter explains itself as to what Arkansas and White rivers are doing. The freight tariffs are *in statu quo*.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Frankfort says: "The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be submitted to the next Legislature, is a larger volume than usual, and embraces, beside the usual statistics, a manual on constructing school-houses, with diagrams, epitomized reports from school commissioners, and text-books, &c., recommended by the State Board of Education for common schools. The *pro rata* school fund for the past year was two dollars, and for the year ending June 30, 1872, two dollars and thirty cents. The number of pupil children for the past year was 380,836. The number of pupil children for the year ending June 30, 1872, is 395,427. The school fund for 1871 was $760,674. The school fund for 1872 is $909,176 55. The number of school districts in the State is reported at 5,177. The number of schools taught is 5,068. The average number of children at schools is 20,880. The report regards the present school laws as highly defective, and a reproach to popular intelligence. The rate bill feature is especially objected to. The number of school districts that refused to take Collier's School History was 565."

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 19, 1871. }

There is an active demand for money coming from all branches of trade, and the banks find themselves forced to husband their means for the benefit of their depositors, and consequently they are refusing all outside paper; but for those who have claims upon them they discount gilt-edge paper at 10 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is easy, with some demand and a fair supply. We quote buying at 1-10 discount, and selling at par.

GOLD—Has been unsettled to-day, but the fluctuations were between 112⅞ and 113; it opened at the former price, touched 113, but closed at 112⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, quote as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112½ | 113½ |
| Silver halves and quarters | 107 | 110 |
| Silver dimes | 105 | 108 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are but little changed and the trade is quite light.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1881 | 114⅝@115⅛ |
| " 1862 | 113 @114 |
| " 1864 | 112⅛@113⅛ |
| " 1865 | 112⅜@113⅜ |
| " 1865 (new) | 111⅞@112⅜ |
| " 1867 | 111⅞@112⅜ |
| " 1868 | 111⅞@112⅜ |
| Ten-forties | 107⅝@108⅛ |
| Currency 6s | 109⅛@110⅝ |

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

| | Wed. | Thur. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 115⅞ | 115⅛ | | ⅜ |
| " '62 | 114⅝ | 114 | | ⅝ |
| " '64 | 113 | 113⅛ | ⅛ | |
| " '65 | 114⅛ | 113⅛ | | ⅝ |
| " '65 (new) | 113⅛ | 112⅝ | | |
| " '67 | 113⅛ | 112⅝ | | |
| " '68 | 113⅛ | 112⅝ | | |
| 10-40 coupons | 109 | 108⅝ | | ⅜ |
| Currency 6s | 110⅜ | 110⅝ | ⅛ | |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are exceedingly dull. There are one or two buyers in the market, but they are so low in their ideas of price that but very few trades were consummated. Short-line stock and bonds seemed to be the leading feature of the market.

### Money Matters in Chicago.

[Tribune, 18th.]

So important an event as the reopening of the banks of Chicago for the transaction of business in the usual manner, after a complete suspension for nine days, could not fail to excite the most intense interest in the business community.

It cannot be denied that it was a critical moment when the banks opened the doors of their temporary offices, yesterday morning, and said to their customers that they were prepared to pay checks and receive deposits as usual. The most of the banks had only recovered their money and books from their vaults in the smoking ruins on Sunday, and it was only by working all of both Sunday and Monday nights, that the tellers and book-keepers of the majority of the banks were enabled to begin business on Tuesday morning. Two or three of the National banks, and several of the private banks, viz.: Traders' National, Corn Exchange National, A. C. & O. F. Badger, and others, had in fact been delayed in getting their offices arranged, and were able to do but little more than to pay small checks and answer questions. It is presumed, however, that these will be prepared for business to-day, October 18.

The point of most interest was, of course, to see how depositors felt about checking out their money. In this respect it was evident that nobody felt alarmed about the solvency of the banks. Those banks which threw open their doors and said to all depositors that they were prepared to pay, paid out. The Union, the First, the Merchants', the Fifth, the Third, the Northwestern—in short, all the leading banks that were fully prepared to do business on yesterday morning, received on an average twice as much money on deposit as they paid out on checks. Large numbers of country bankers who have deposits in the National Banks of this city were in town yesterday, not to draw out money, but to assure the banks here of their confidence and offer their assistance. At the invitation of L. J. Gage, the Cashier of the First National Bank, of this city, a dozen of its country bank customers examined its condition, and passed a set of complimentary resolutions expressing their conviction of its entire soundness, and commending it to the public. At other banks depositors both from the country and city came in to assure the bankers of their confidence and promise their support. To make a long story short, the opening of the banks was as auspicious in every respect as could possibly have been anticipated under the circumstances.

At the savings banks it was thought there might be something of a run by small depositors. In this respect, however, expectation was entirely disappointed. At the State savings institution, 591 Wabash, there were never more than five or six depositors present at one time, and there was just about as much money deposited as was drawn out. At the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, now located at 64 South Halsted street, only $3,000 had been checked out up to half-past 1 o'clock, and in the afternoon there was about as much money deposited as there was drawn out. The effect of the whole of yesterday's business was to reassure everybody in regard to the banks, and to put confidence into the bankers in regard to the disposition of their depositors. It is well understood that the National banks will help each other in case of any emergency, a fact which goes a long way toward establishing confidence in those institutions.

The feeling of country bankers in regard to the banks of this city is shown by the following telegram from Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, who came to Chicago on the news of the fire to look after the Union National Bank:

"CHICAGO, Oct. 17.

"*To Chas. H. Spencer, First National Bank, Grinnell, Iowa:*

"Union National Bank, of Chicago, going on as usual, and abundantly strong to meet all engagements. Draw and send as usual. Coolbaugh and Wheeler in good cheer.

"J. B. GRINNELL."

The Third National Bank paid checks over the counter, yesterday, to the amount of about $100,000, and received deposits over the counter to the amount of $402,000.

New York exchange was taken at the banks to-day at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount.

### Grain in Store in New York and Brooklyn.

[World, 17th.]

| | 1871. Oct. 14. | 1871. Oct. 7. | 1870. Oct. 15. | 1869. Oct. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 863,382 | 576,353 | 1,308,743 | 871,998 |
| Corn, bush | 2,638,391 | 3,044,536 | 452,634 | 334,181 |
| Oats, bush | 1,715,204 | 1,487,887 | 1,929,878 | 60,591 |
| Barley, bush | 71,762 | 44,633 | 257,726 | 5,948 |
| Rye, bush | 154,198 | 124,280 | 51,759 | 31,700 |
| Peas, bush | 14,891 | 16,667 | 11,346 | 11,493 |
| Malt, bush | 170,968 | 166,993 | 241,269 | 65,816 |
| Total, bus | 5,679,846 | 5,416,299 | 4,733,338 | 1,382,085 |

### Important to Our Boot and Shoe Dealers.

[St. Louis Republican.]

We commend the following article in relation to the vast stock of boots and shoes burned at Chicago, clipped from the Shoe and Leather Reporter, to the attention of St. Louis boot and shoe dealers:

Probably the severest strain to which the Eastern boot and shoe trade has ever been subjected will result from the Chicago calamity. At this season of the year the Chicago dealers, in common with dealers in all of the Western and Southern distributing points of the trade, accumulate large stocks of goods, which they are enabled to do, owing to a system of business and long credits that results in loading to repletion the Western wholesalers once a year. In the fall of the year, also, the freight lines engaged in transporting millions of tons of produce from the West to the Eastern markets, reduce their tariff for return freights so low as to make it an object for the Western merchants to take advantage of the low rates, the difference between September and February being usually two hundred per cent. in favor of the former month. Owing to these several influences, there can be no doubt but that Chicago had on hand at the time of the conflagration the largest stock of goods ever before at any one time in her possession. From an estimate, derived from the best information, we are safe to say that the destruction of boots and shoes will easily foot up to a total loss of not less than $10,000,000 in value.

Every shoe town in the East will feel the effect of this heavy loss. Many of them certainly must suffer severely. Worcester and Milford producing about $12,000,000 yearly (in boots principally), sell the bulk of their goods in the fall of the year, and nearly all to Chicago. This may be accepted as an indication of the heavy losses to be sustained by the shoe trade.

### Chicago Grain Market.

[Tribune, 18th.]

The dealers in grain made numerous settlements, principally upon the basis established by the committee appointed for that purpose. The scale of prices was published in our issue of this morning, viz: Wheat, seller the month, $1 18½; do last half, $1 19½; do seller November, $1 20; do seller the year, $1 18½. Corn, seller the month, 46½c; do seller last half, 46½c; do seller November, 46c; do seller the year, 44½c. Oats, seller the month, 30c; do seller last half, 30½c; do seller November, 31c. Rye, 65c. Barley, 58½c; do seller last half, 59c.

It was estimated that fully two-thirds of the options outstanding in grain were settled to-day, and a great many checks given in payment. Of course many of the differences were left unpaid, and many others were closed out by a transfer of liabilities, this leaving the outstanding differences between very few parties, and giving but little for the committee to do in equalizing claims. Two or three operators were buying grain to ship, the general tendency being to easier prices, as several of the grain-holders wanted to realize, so as to be able to use the money in preparing to do business in the future. On the contrary, options for future delivery were generally firmer, several important orders had been sent here to buy for outside parties, who anticipate a reaction from the recent dullness.

The grain movement is looking up. The subjoined statement shows that the amount of grain sent out yesterday is more bad average quantity for each day of the entire year:

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 247 cars wheat; 73 cars corn; 28,760 bu No. 2 do; 50 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do; 5 cars rye; 66 cars barley. Total (441) cars 191,000 bu. Of this amount the Illinois Central brought in 101 cars wheat; 33 cars corn, and 13 cars barley.

The shipments were: 431 bu No. 1 spring; 81,223 bu No. 2 spring; 341 bu No. 3 spring; 357 bu rejected spring; 166 bu No. 2 red winter; 1,005 bu No. 2 red winter; 157,344 bu corn; 2,317 bu rejected do; 49,273 bu No. 2 oats; 741 bu rejected oats; 1,921 bu No. 1 rye; 22,690 bu No. 2 rye; 5,162 bu No. 2 barley; 425 bu No. 3 barley. Total, 330,383 bu.

### The Mississippi and the Atlantic—A New Water Connection.

At a special meeting of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, held in that city last week, the subject of the practicability of constructing a canal from the Mississippi to the Atlantic ocean was discussed. The remarks below were made by Col. Frobell, who addressed the meeting. The Constitution reports the substance of his remarks as follows:

The President then introduced Col. Frobell to the members, who commanded the interest and attention of the large and intelligent audience to an elaborate and remarkably interesting statement of the practicability and importance of the proposed canal from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, through the State of Georgia. To illustrate the importance of this undertaking, he gave a history of the origin, progress and final completion of the Erie canal, connecting the city of New York with the great West, whose increase and growth were the wonder of the age. But now they are looking out for other outlets. The aid of government has been sought and obtained, surveys have been made, plans have been suggested to connect the Ohio river with the great lakes; but these being obstructed by ice from five to six months in the year, cannot satisfy the demand of the growing commerce of the West.

A better route has been surveyed up the Tennessee river; the obstructions at the Muscle Shoals were to be removed; continued through Virginia to Lynchburg, to connect with the James river, but part of this route would require considerable distance of railroad—a much better, nearer route was found right through Georgia, from the Tennessee river to Rome, Ga., and from there up the valley of the Etowah, thence across the Chattahoochee near Duluth, thence southward to Macon.

The summit level will be between the Etowah and Chattahoochee rivers; an abundant supply of water can be had at all seasons; the elevations are not so great nor locks so numerous as on the New York and Erie canal. There is every reason to believe that Congress will give all reasonable assistance. A bill is now before that body and has passed two readings, for liberal aid to the great national enterprise. The whole cost of a canal in Georgia, seventy-five feet wide and five feet deep, will not probably exceed ten million dollars. The cleaning out of the river may involve two or three millions more. The importance of this enterprise, not only to Georgia but to the whole country, cannot be estimated.

The speaker contrasted the cost of transportation by wagon, by rail, and by water; showing that by rail it is seven and one-half times dearer than by water, and seventy times dearer by wagon.

### Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

| Articles. | Im. | Ex. | Articles. | Im. | Ex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, gr'n,bls | 708 | 545 | Iron, p'g. tons. | 105 | |
| Bacon, tcs | 14 | 4 | Lard, tcs | 92 | 137 |
| Bacon, casks | 35 | 74 | Lard, kegs | 99 | 87 |
| Butter, pa | 158 | 9 | Malt, sks | 190 | 197 |
| Barley, sks | | | Mackerel, pa | 21 | 18 |
| Bagging, pcs | 222 | 566 | Nails, kgs | 6 | 343 |
| Cotton, bales | 977 | 580 | Oil, bbls | 635 | 143 |
| Cotton yarn,ba | 10 | 11 | Oats, sacks | 707 | 216 |
| Coffee, bgs | 54 | 100 | Pork, bbls | | 1 |
| Cheese, bxs | 627 | 509 | Pork, pcs | 793 | 413 |
| Candles, bxs | 373 | 269 | Potatoes, bls | 129 | 79 |
| Cement, bbls | | 2124 | Rye, sks | 215 | 55 |
| Corn, sacks | 50 | 3 | Sugar, hhds | 10 | 7 |
| Cattle, head | 8 | | Sugar, bxs | 45 | 63 |
| Eggs, bbls | 12 | | Seed, bgs | 123 | 24 |
| Flour, bbls | 720 | 325 | Tobacco, h'ds | 61 | 55 |
| Feathers, sks | 10 | | Tobacco, bxs | 230 | 302 |
| Hides, bdls | 39 | 97 | Whisky, bbls | 391 | 370 |
| Hogs, No | | | Wheat, sks | 337 | 341 |
| Hay, bales | 302 | 49 | Wool, bgs | 47 | |

### Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1 75@4 00 per bbl. Sales to-day of 350 bbls at $2 50@3 50.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 17@18½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand.

BATTING—The market is active and firm, but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $2 50.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 16@18c; choice 20@22c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House 24@25c; New York Hudson Creamery —. Sales to-day 200 lbs F. H. at 24@25c; 400 lbs common to good at 14@20c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 00@1 20 per bbl from first hands. Sales to-day 25 bbls at $1 50.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s 16 oz at 17½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 2,151 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is active and unchanged. Ohio Factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 59 boxes at 14½@15c.

CHESTNUTS—Dealers quote to the trade at $2 50@2 75 per bush. Sales to-day 150 bushels at quotations.

CIDER—Choice sweet cider will command $8@$10 per bbl on arrival.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, and prices are high in view of the poor prospect of a rise in the river; but some of the dealers have made arrangements for the regular delivery of coal by rail from Ohio county, Ky., and Brazil, Ind. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bu; Brazil coal, 26c; Pomeroy coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

COFFEE—The market is still excited, but without additional advance. The quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rios, fair to fancy | 22½@25 |
| Laguayra, as to quality | 25 @25 |
| Singapore, as to quality | 26 @28 |
| Java, Government, as to quality | 28 @32 |

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market continues to droop, and has fallen off to-day ⅛c. Liverpool is reported ⅛d off, closing at 9⅛@9½d. for uplands, with sales of 10,000 bales. New York is off ⅛c, closing at 19½c for middling, with sales of 2,065 bales. Dealers quote this market as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 18⅛ |
| Low middling | 17⅛ |
| Good ordinary | 17⅛ |
| Ordinary | 16 |

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote cultivated berries at $15 per bbl, the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 4@4½c. New peaches will bring 6½@7c for halves, and 4½@5c for quarters.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting at 20@21c recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and dealers quote at 65c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market quiet, with a light demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

| | 100 lbs. Half-bbl. | 15 lbs. Kit. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 mackerel | $7 50@8 00 | $1 75 |
| No. 2 mackerel | 5 25@5 50 | 1 25 |
| No. 2 mackerel, large | 5 75@6 00 | 1 35 |
| No. 3 mackerel, large | 5 00@5 50 | 1 20 |
| No. 3 mackerel, family | 5 00@5 50 | 1 15 |
| No. 1 whitefish | 5 00@5 50 | 1 35 |
| No. 2 whitefish | 4 00@4 50 | 1 10 |
| Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes | 26 @ | 37½ |
| Oysters, 1-lb cans | 1 10@ | 1 30 |
| Do 2-lb cans | 2 10@ | 2 30 |

FLOUR—The market is active and unchanged at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5 00@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 00@8 75. Sales to-day of 750 bbls assorted; 1,000 No. 1, and 250 fancy, all at quotations.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per bbl, $10 00@12 00; layer raisins per box $3 00@3 25; figs per pound 20@23c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality, on arrival.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@58c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Sales to-day 2,300 bushs mixed on track at 58c.

OATS—Crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c for white on arrival. Sales to-day 850 bushels mixed, delivered, at 42c. Sales to-day 1,500 bushs on track at 42c.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival. Sales to-day 300 bushels at 85c from store. Sales to-day 308 bushs mixed at 80c; 1,000 bushs choice at 85c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 27@1 30; No. 2 at $1 15; new fall at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day three car-loads, delivered, at $21.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices quiet. Dealers quote raw hemp at $115@130 per ton; dressed at $250@250.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3½@3¾c; steel, cast, 18@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 10@4 25 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 58c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

ONIONS—Are held at $2 10 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 75@3. Sales to-day 20 bbls at $3.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $17; shorts at $20; shipstuff $22, and middlings, $25@26 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 13c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2, loose; from store, packed, $2 60@2 75. Sales to-day 120 bbls at quotations.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $2 00@2 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Ducks at $3 per dozen.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day is steady and unchanged. The transactions of the day were light, footing up, so far as reported, as follows: Bacon—25 casks clear rib at 7½c; 15 casks shoulders at 7¼c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7¼@7½c, clear rib at 7@7¼c, shoulders at 5½@5¾c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8½c; clear sides 8¼@8½c; shoulders 7¼@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvassed 13½@14½c; uncanvassed 13@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11@11½c.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 9¼@9½c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Flaxseed—The oil mills are paying $1 80 per bushel for choice. Clover—Common to choice $6 25@6 50; English, $8 75@9, from store. Timothy—Common to choice, $3 25@3 50 from store. Fall seed wheat $1 65@1 85; extra qualities, recleaned, a shade higher.

SOUR KRAUT—Dealers quote a fair article in bbls at $7 50@8 50; in half bbls at $4 50@5; very choice in large bbls of 480 lbs at $10.

SUGARS—Prices are easy on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common New Orleans sugar at | 10¾@11 |
| Fair do | 11¼@11¾ |
| Fully fair do | 11¾@12 |
| Prime do | 11¾@12¼ |
| Choice do | 12¼@12½ |
| Crushed, powdered and granulated | 13¾@14¼ |
| A coffee | 13½@13¾ |
| B coffee | 13¼@13½ |
| Extra C | 13¼@13½ |
| C yellow | 13¼@13½ |
| Circle C | 12¾@12¾ |
| Yellow | 12¾@12¾ |
| Demerara | 12¾@13¾ |

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6¾@7¼c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4¼@4¾c. Sales to-day of 50 boxes at quotations.

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $8@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7¾@8c. Grease at 5¼@7¼c, as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 91c. Sales to-day of 25 bbls Bourbon at $1 05.

WOOL—The market is quiet; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 43@45c; tub-washed at 65@68c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10 less.

### Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales to-day were larger than yesterday at prices which were about covered by past quotations—aggregating at five of the warehouses 67 hhds, after deducting rejections—as per statement below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 6 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $11 75, 11 50, 11 50, 10 50, 10 25 and 10; 20 hhds Breckinridge county common leaf at $7 70 to 9 90; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $17 75; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $9; 2 hhds factory trash at $7 90 and 7 40.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf, $10 75 and 11 00; 2 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) common leaf, 8 40 and 8 60; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 12 00 and 10 00; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, 8 20 and 8 60; 1 hhd Weakley county (Tenn.) new lugs, 7 60; 1 hhd Hart county new common leaf, 8 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 75, 9 75, 9 75; 4 hhds Butler county leaf at $9, 9 10, 9 10, 8 80; 3 hhds Daviess county common to medium leaf at $11 50, 8 80, 9 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $13; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs at 8 90 and 8 20; 2 hhds Monroe county lugs at 8 20 and 7 60; 1 hhd Green county leaf at 9; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at 8 50 and 7.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 6 hhds Ballard county leaf at $9 20 to 14; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 90 to 7 60; 4 hhds do leaf at $8 30 to 9 35; 2 hhds Tennessee lugs at $7 30 to 7 80; 2 hhds Carroll county new leaf at $9 20 and 9 90. 7 hhds rejected.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; middling uplands 19½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6@6 40; common to good extra $6 75@7; good to choice $7 05@7 50; white Western $7 60@7 75; Ohio extra $6 95@7 50; St. Louis $7 20@9 25. Rye flour and Cornmeal are unchanged. Whisky, the market is steady at 95@95½c. Wheat, the market favors buyers; receipts 158,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 49@1 51; No 1 spring $1 52@1 53½; winter red Western $1 54@1 58; amber Michigan $1 60@1 62; white Western $1 60@1 70. Rye, the market is unchanged. Barley, the market is active; Bay Quinte $1 08; Western 80c. Malt, the market is unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 72,000 bushels; Western mixed in store 75c and afloat 76½c; yellow 77@78c. Oats, the market is dull; receipts 144,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 51. Hay, the market is unchanged. Hops, the market is unchanged. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 18@20½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Rice 9@9½c. Petroleum, crude 14½c and refined 24c. Pork, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mess $13 25@13 37½; seller November and December $13 50. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are heavy; long clear 9½@9¾c. Lard is steady with a moderate demand; No 1 prime steam 9¼@10c and kettle rendered 10½c; seller December and January 9¼@9½c. Butter, the market is dull; Western 10@20c. Cheese, the market is unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is steady for all staple fabrics. Stocks are not in excessive supply, but abundant for all important purposes. The supply burned in Chicago and other Western cities will create some demand for woolen goods. Printed calicoes are steady and in limited demand at 12c for the best makes; printing cloths 7¾@8¼c for common to good, and extra printed delaines 20c; heavy brown sheetings 13@13½c, the latter is an extreme, and light sheetings 12@12½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is unchanged at 18½c. Flour, low grades are scarce and firm; superfine fall $5@5 25; extra do $5 50@5 65; double extra do $5 80@6 25. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; small sales of No 3 red at $1 32. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined; mixed on the track 40½@47½c. Oats are dull and the market unsettled and prices are easier; mixed on the track 33@34c. Barley, the market is dull at 75c for strictly prime Minnesota. Rye, the market is easier; No 2 64@65c. Whisky is steady at 90c. Tobacco, the market is firmer. Hemp and Bagging are dull and unchanged. Mess pork is quiet at $13. Bacon, the market is quiet; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides 7¾@8c; clear sides are lower at 8¼@8½c; hams, sugar-cured 17½c. Lard is nominal at 9@9½c. Hogs are in fair supply at $4@4 25 for good to choice. Cattle are in large supply at $1 50@3 for Texan and $3@4 50 for good to choice steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 barrels of flour, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 18,500 bushels of corn, 14,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 3,000 bushels rye, 1,870 head hogs, 3,000 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; held at 18½c; receipts for the past day 2,171 bales; shipments 2,000 bales; stock 11,925 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is quiet and prices have advanced to 75@76c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 62@63c. Hay, choice $31@32. Bran $27. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices; shoulders 8¼@8½c; sides 8½@9½c. Lard is steady with a moderate demand at 10½@12c. Mess pork is dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; held at $14 75@15 for mess.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; low middling 18⅛c. Flour and Grain are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices, but holders are offering sparingly, expecting a further advance. Oils, the market is steady. Butter and Cheese are steady with a moderate demand. Provisions, the market is quiet and prices are weak, but holders are not willing to make concessions; mess pork $12 75@13. Lard 9¼@9½c. Bulk Meats 6¾c, 6¾c and 7c. Bacon 7¾c, 7¾c and 8c, but there were no sales. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at $4@4 40; receipts 6,000 head. Cattle, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; extra family Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50@8 25; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 25. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; Pennsylvania and Western red $1 57@1 58. Rye 90c. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined; yellow 78@80c; high mixed Western 75@77c. Oats, the market is dull at 53c; mixed 46@48c. Barley, the market is unchanged. Provisions, the market is firmer; mess pork $14 75. Lard 10¼@10½c. Whisky, the market is lower at 90@$1. Petroleum, crude 18⅛c, and refined 24¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are 12½c lower at $6@6 50 for medium grades. Wheat, the market is easier at $1 17 for No 2 regular; $1 17⅜@1 18⅛ for seller November; No 1 $1 19@1 19¼ cash. Oats, the market is dull and prices are lower at 29c for No 2. Corn, the market is quiet at 46c for No 2. Rye, the market is ½c lower at 64c for No 1. Barley, the market is weak at 55c for No 2. Receipts for past 24 hours: 40,000 barrels of flour; wheat 242,000 bushels. Freights, prices are drooping; 12½ to Buffalo and 18c to Oswego.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet and weak; low middling 17⅛c. Flour, the market is firm but prices are unchanged. Grain, the market is steady at last quotations. Cornmeal 65@70c. Bacon, shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c; hams, plain 13¾c and sugar-cured 14½@16c. Lard, prime steam 10¾c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 57. Corn, the market is quiet. Oats, the market is dull at 48c. Provisions are unchanged. Butter, Western fresh receipts in improved demand; fine roll 22@26c. Whisky, the market is dull at 98@99c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Flour is dull; superfine $6 25; double extra $7; triple extra $7 25@7 50. Coffee, the market is active at 17¼c; prime 19@19½c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling exchange 122; sight drafts at par@¼ discount. Gold 113⅛.

### Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton, ordinary 17⅛c; good ordinary 18⅛c; low middling 19⅛c; middling 19½c; middling Alabama 19⅝c; middling Orleans 20⅛c; middling Texas 20⅛c; the market is dull and heavy; sales of 585 bales for export; 480 bales for spinning; 200 bales on speculation; sales of 26,000 bales for future delivery: October 19c, November and December 19 1-16c and January 19⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is easy; sales of 3,700 bales; good ordinary 18⅛@18⅝c; low middling 18⅞@19c; middling 19⅜@19⅝c; receipts 3,128 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,553 bales, Havre 3,284 bales and to New York 1,564 bales; stock 37,460 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 18⅝c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 18⅛c.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cattle, receipts 1,100 head after 500 head yesterday from the over-supplied Philadelphia markets; trade is slow and the stock not all selling; prices are no better; butchers are holding off for the free receipts expected to-morrow; Texans of 4 and 4½ cwt, thin, sold at 7c; prime 8½ cwt Kentucky cattle at 10½@12c; 6 cars of Illinois, 7 cwt, at 10c; very few cattle have come through from Chicago since the fire. Sheep, the market is active at the full rates of 5@6½c for thin 70 lbs up to extra 140 lbs lots; lambs 6@7½c; several lots of 70 lbs choice State reached 8c. Hogs, the market is higher; 3,600 head have arrived; State are worth 5@5¼c; Western 5¼@5½c; the market closed very strong.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, '71.

## FIRES.

### Three Alarms Yesterday—Two Accidental and One Incendiarism.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded from box 51, corner of Tenth and Main streets, which was caused by a tank of linseed oil, in the yard of the white lead works of Waters & Fox, boiling over and igniting. The tank contained fifteen barrels of oil, and so fierce were the flames arising therefrom that the fire department were kept busy for an hour, but by hard fighting they were quenched and a disastrous conflagration was prevented. The loss in this instance is about $300.

While the fire was at its highest pitch a fight occurred between Mr. Joseph Haslett and Officer Billey Owens which came near resulting fatally. Mr. Haslett, a member of the firm of Haslett, Leonard & Co., requested the firemen not to throw more water upon the tank after the flame went down; but Officer Owens thought Mr. Haslett had nothing to say about it; and Mr. Owens ordered him to leave the premises. Mr. Haslett then showed fight, when Mr. Owens knocked him down. Mr. Haslett got up and the crowd rushed in and Mr. Owens drew a derringer, but was prevented from shooting by bystanders.

About a quarter past eight o'clock P. M. the carpenter-shop of William Waters, on Third street, between Walnut and Guthrie, was discovered to be on fire, and was nearly destroyed before the alarm could be given, the flames having burst through the building when first discovered; besides, signal-box 35 being out of repair, the alarm could not be given from that point. The alarm was finally given from box 43, and the fire department were promptly on hand, but too late to save any of the property of the shop, which was completely destroyed, but prevented the further progress of the flames, which had already reached the store-house of Mr. Thomas E. Jenkins, an adjoining building, which was burning rapidly when the engines arrived. The flames were soon subdued, but only the walls of the building remain. This fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and must have caught from a brand thrown in through a sash door on the south side. Mr. Richard Hays, a journeyman carpenter, lost $50 worth of tools, and Mr. Waters' loss is estimated at $500. No insurance.

The alarm from box No. 9, sounded only a few minutes after the previous one, was caused by a pile of shavings in a cooper shop on Cabel street, near Main, accidentally taking fire from a small furnace. The fire was put out before the engines arrived, and the loss amounted to nothing.

## TORN TO DEATH.

### An Engineer Caught in the Fly-wheel of His Engine.

One of the most horrible accidents that have ever been recorded in this city occurred yesterday morning at the woolen mills of J. W. Stine, corner of Jefferson and Campbell streets. Martin Bashang was employed as engineer, and yesterday morning, the main belt leading from the engine not working satisfactorily, was in the act of putting some rosin upon it, when, it is supposed, his foot slipped on some loose bricks, and he was caught in the fly-wheel and drawn down into the cavity which lies under the wheel and thrown over on the other side.

John Schneider, an employe in the factory, who sometimes assisted Bashang, gives the following account: The engine moved very slowly at the time of starting, and I went into the engine-room to see what was the matter, and not perceiving Martin looked around for him. My attention was attracted by a few clots of blood upon the pavement, and upon looking closer saw something beyond the fly-wheel, which looked like a bundle of rags. I stopped the engine and went behind the boiler, and found Martin—or what was left of him—cut and mangled all to pieces; his legs were split and thrown over his shoulders, his arms were twisted nearly off, his head was crushed and a number of ribs broken. He was dead.

His body was removed, the Coroner notified, and an inquest held. The jury decided that he came to his death by accident.

The deceased was a hard-working, industrious man, and leaves a wife and two children. He has been in the employ of the company for five or six years.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. S. H. Garvin left yesterday for Europe.

Dr. R. Peckover, of Paris, Ky., is in the city stopping for a few days with his friend, Dr. T. J. Griffiths.

Ex-Governor Hammond and family, Indianapolis, and Rev. A. H. Redford and family, of Nashville, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Jos. S. Burkhead, of Daviess county, and Miss Annie Floyd, of Fairfield, Nelson county, were married yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the St. Cloud Hotel, by Rev. Wm. Johnson.

The marriage of Capt. John Staab, of the Jo Bunce hook and ladder fire company, No. 2, to Miss Katie Reed, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Clay and Gray streets, last night.

Mr. Weston arrived in this city last night on the 10 o'clock Short Line train and put up at the Galt House. A full account of his attempt to walk 113 miles in 24 hours at Cincinnati on the day before will be found elsewhere. He leaves for the Macon, Ga., fair this morning at 7 o'clock. He does not mean to give up his Cincinnati job yet, though having failed three times. He returns there after he has completed his Southern engagements, and will again attempt it about the 15th of November.

We received a call yesterday from Mr. A. H. Taylor, of the well known advertising agency of Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago. He assures us that, although sufferers with the thousands of others in the late calamity in that city, their business will continue as heretofore, and publishers throughout the country need have no fears but they will receive every dollar that may be due them. We have done business with them to a large amount and always found them prompt, reliable and responsible.

### The City Accounts.

The Mayor has recommended, in a message to the General Council, that a committee be appointed to examine the books of the different city officials and report upon their condition. The job, however, seems to be a very large one, and very difficult to execute. The Board of Aldermen suggest that a man be regularly employed to do that work. The lower board refused to concur because of the uncertainty of the work. It is argued by some that no one but a regular bookkeeper can examine the books, that the members of the Council are not bookkeepers, and hence an outsider will have to be employed. Others contend that the examination is a small affair; that it can be done in a short time, and by a committee, as suggested by the Mayor. Mr. Ainslie said that the clerks themselves, already employed and paid for that purpose, should make the examination. If they could not or would not do this work, they should be discharged and their places filled by others who possess the requisite qualities.

### An Infant Smothered at its Mother's Breast.

Coroner Webber was called yesterday evening to hold an inquest over the body of a colored infant, which, night before last, was smothered to death while sleeping against its mother's breast. Harriet Loving, its mother, occupied a room in a house on Fourteenth street, near Magazine. Another woman with a baby slept in the same room. They retired early and slept very soundly. About 3 o'clock in the morning, Harriet was asked to take the other baby and suckle it. The child was carried to her, and she turned over from her own child, which she supposed was asleep, and suckled the other woman's baby. When this was through, the infant was sent back to its mother, and Harriet took up her own child and found it dead. The verdict of the jury was that it had been accidentally smothered to death.

### Law Lecture Last Night.

Mr. Connelly had not a large audience last evening, but there were some of our best thinkers present at the lecture on the science of law, and probably there was not one who did not recognize the importance of the analysis that was presented and illustrated by numerous diagrams. There seems no reason why law, as presented by Mr. Connelly, should not become a branch of study in all schools, not to make all men and women lawyers, but that all of them might know something of their rights, duties and liabilities as human beings, and as having relations to others. A peculiar feature of the lecture last evening was a succinct sketch of Roman feudal and canon law as originating the principles of modern codes. In this sketch the history of law and law books was rapidly traced, and many interesting facts presented.

### Serious Accident.

Between eight and nine o'clock last night, while a train going south over the Short-line connection was passing a point between the bridges on the Bardstown turnpike and Broadway, Conductor James Cheney, who had charge of the train, by some means fell off and rolled down the embankment, a distance of about fifteen feet. He received a serious fracture of the skull, and had two ribs broken, which caused injuries sufficient to be dangerous. He was promptly picked up, and the best surgical skill was employed to do all the good possible, and at a late hour last night he was lying comparatively easy. Capt. Cheney was in the employ of the Short-line road.

### Art Lecture.

The subject of the lecture of the Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., Monday evening next, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, will be "Art; its nature, forms, and development among different nations of antiquity;" illustrated by views from Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Christian remains. On Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he lectures in the same hall, for children as well as adults, on "The beauties of France and Italy, the grandeur of Switzerland, the wonders of Egypt, and scenes in the Holy Land." This lecture will also be beautifully illustrated with views magnified ten thousand times.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

John Douglas, drunk, was the only occupant of Twelfth-street station-house last night.

David Bensinger, on a bench warrant, was the only person in durance vile at Station No. 1 last night.

Joe North, the victim of the Warsaw tragedy mentioned in Wednesday's issue of this paper, died yesterday.

The work of laying the Nicolson pavement on Chestnut street, from Tenth to Floyd, will be completed this week.

The proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel have, during the past week, fed and lodged twenty of the Chicago sufferers.

A blind musician has been entertaining large and promiscuous crowds on the different street corners for the last few days. He orders noisy boys to go home.

Boone market-house is now very orderly. A few rats are yet left, and make a little noise in running about, but they are being killed, and will soon be extinct.

Seven doctors and one druggist are now doing business on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth. No undertakers are in the neighborhood, but of course one will have to move there now.

James McMahonos, for contempt of court, was sent to jail for three hours yesterday morning by Gen. W. L. Jackson, Judge pro tem. Morris J. O'Neil was sent to the Work-house for the same offense.

Thirteen petitions for licenses to open taverns in the Eastern District were read in the Common Council last night and granted. A still greater number were offered from the Western District. They too were granted.

The Anzeiger yesterday morning accomplished a journalistic feat which is worthy of mention. It translated and published, in its morning edition, Carl Schurz's great speech at the Courthouse, which filled ten and a half of its columns.

Station No. 2 had the following persons confined in its cells yesterday and last night: Henry Carson, for creating a disturbance on another man's premises; Mike Green, John Sauceholder, Wm. Daly, Albert Pratt and Lizzie McLeer, for drunkenness.

We saw yesterday some apples from Mrs. Lizzie Ostrander's "Wildwood Farm," in Meade county, which, for size and beauty, surpassed any we have seen this season. One of them measured 16 inches in circumference, and weighed 2¼ pounds.

Another brace of suspected felons, who were peddling without license, were arrested yesterday afternoon, near Portland avenue, by Officer Wyatt. They were placed in Seventeenth-street station-house, and the names given were Mike Miller and Simon Heilbron.

A colored man named Dan. Williams, working in the engine-room of J. E. Mooney's Falls City Tannery, corner of Twelfth and Lexington, was caught in one of the belts yesterday, while attempting to adjust it, and had his right leg broken just above the ankle. He was taken to his residence on Walnut street and properly cared for.

An ordinance passed the Common Council last night authorizing the purchase of ten feet of ground on the north side of York street and south of Third, from Mr. H. S. Buckner, at a cost of two hundred dollars per foot. The ground is to be added to York street, which will make it of uniform width from Second to Ninth street.

Ordinances passed the Common Council last night authorizing the improvement of a great many different sidewalks and streets in various parts of the city. The following are only a few that were included: Nineteenth, from Bank to Portland avenue; Seventh-cross street, from Avenue to Montgomery; Twenty-first, from Grayson to Jefferson; Third street, Portland, from Grove to Ferry; Maple, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth; Eighteenth, from Broadway to Maple. The gutters are also to be reconstructed on both sides of Eighteenth from Broadway to Maple street.

## MASONIC.

### Last Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

After the presentations of petitions, the standing committees made their reports, which were acted on and adopted.

The following telegram from the Grand Lodge of Ohio was received:

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 18, 1871.

*To J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Secretary of Kentucky:*

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio, now in session at Mansfield, send greeting to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

ALEX. H. NEWCOMB, Grand Master.

The following reply was sent from this Grand Lodge:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio:*

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kentucky hails your greeting, with God bless the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio.

CHAS. EGINTON, Grand Master.

Without transacting further business of importance, the Grand Lodge was called off until two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business at the afternoon session was the installation of Grand officers for the ensuing year, after which, Grand Master Jones announced the following appointments:

W. Thomas M. Eginton, of Winchester, Grand Senior Deacon;

W. R. M. Fairleigh, of Hopkinsville, Grand Junior Deacon;

W. J. H. Leathers, of Louisville, Grand Marshal;

W. J. P. Force, of Christiansburg, Grand Sword Bearer;

W. J. B. Blue, of Morganfield, Grand Pursuivant;

who were installed into their respective offices.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master, Charles Eginton, for the able and efficient manner in which he has presided over the Grand Lodge for the past two years, and discharged the high duties of Grand Master, was unanimously adopted, and was responded to in a modest and becoming manner by Bro. Eginton.

Grand Secretary McCorkle appointed Bro. J. M. Todd Assistant Grand Secretary, which was ratified by the Grand Lodge.

A resolution of thanks was voted the Grand Secretary for procuring half-fare tickets, and to the railroads for granting half-fare tickets to delegates.

The Grand Lodge was then closed until Tuesday after the third Monday of October, 1872.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the Grand Council proceedings in yesterday's paper, the name of Comp. J. H. Branham was spelled Brenham, and the office he was elected to that of G. T. I. Comp. William Ryan was elected to the office of G. P. C. W., and was inadvertently omitted in the report of the proceedings.

LODGES CHARTERED.

The following lodges were chartered, viz.:

Orient Lodge, No. 500, located at Headquarters, in Nicholas county.

Texas Lodge, No. 501, located at Texas, in Washington county.

Duncan Lodge, No. 502, located at Duncansville, in Mercer county.

Goshen Lodge, No. 503, located at Bethany Church, in Warren county.

Glendale Lodge, No. 504, located at Glendale, in Hardin county.

Beaver Lodge, No. 505, located at Frenchburg, in Menifee county.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 506, located at Louisville, Ky.

Mizpeh Lodge, No. 507, located at Hazel Green, in Wolfe county.

Bastwick Lodge, No. 508, located at Butler, in Pendleton county.

Sligo Lodge, No. 509, located at Sligo, in Henry county.

Corner-stone Lodge, No. 510, located at Elizaville, Fleming county.

Valley Lodge, No. 511, located at Hussey's Mill, in Jefferson county.

Gainsville Lodge, No. 512, located at Gainsville, in Allen county.

Dispensations were granted for formation of the following new lodges, viz:

Rocky Hill Lodge, U. D., located at Rocky Hill, in Barren county.

Fitch Munger Lodge, U. D., located at Shrout's store, in Nicholas county.

Glen's Fork Lodge, U. D., located in Adair county.

Mt. Carmel Lodge, U. D., located at Mt. Carmel, in Hopkins county.

Fountain Powder Mills Lodge, U. D., located in the county of Hart.

Pirtle Lodge, U. D., located at Bethlehem church, in Graves county.

Green Hill Lodge, U. D., located at Green Hill, Carter county.

Breeding Lodge, U. D., located at Breeding's, in Adair county.

Parmleysville Lodge, U. D., located at Parmleysville, in Wayne county.

Otter Creek Lodge, U. D., located at Otter Creek meeting-house, in Wayne county.

J. M. Collins Lodge, U. D., located at Stewartsville, in Grant county.

H. A. M. Henderson Lodge, U. D., located at Bethlehem Church, in Monroe county.

### Death of a Medical Student.

Morton Bourne, a student of the Medical University, died of brain disease day before yesterday, at his boarding-house, corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. He was a very exemplary young man, much beloved by both class-mates and teachers. The faculty of the school attended him in his illness and gave him every attention. His fellow-students turned out in a body yesterday evening to escort his remains to the Frankfort depot. The body was shipped to its former home in Fleming county, Ky. This is the first death among the medical students of that college since 1856.

### The L. and N. Railroad.

The following are the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the branches owned by the company for the months of August and September last, and the corresponding months of 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871, August | $237,246 54 |
| 1870, " | 242,294 90 |
| Decrease | $4,947 36 |
| 1871, September (estimated) | 294,403 10 |
| 1870, " | 285,157 23 |
| Increase | $9,245 87 |

## CITY BUSINESS.

### Weather Strips.

We will make liberal discounts on all orders received during the month of October. Fitch & Lindsey, No. 75 Fourth street.

☞ Gentlemen wishing stylishly cut and superior made clothing should examine the stock of James Sproule & Co., 92 and 94 Jefferson street. Here can be found the largest stock and greatest variety of gents' business suits, dress suits, overcoats, and every article of gents' furnishing goods in this market.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Weisiger Hall.

The Chapman sisters continue to draw large and appreciative audiences. Last night "Dalewood or the Dream of Love" was rendered in their usually fine style. Misses Blanch and Ella Chapman as Arthur Selwyn and Elsie Jewell, and the splendid duet, were frequently encored. Mr. Locke as Bob Boyle, and Mr. Madigan as Horatio Jewell, are unsurpassed. The Chapman sisters will never be forgotten by the citizens of their native city.

### Opera House.

Mr. Edwin Adams' Hamlet has long been regarded as one of the very best upon the boards. He presented it at the Opera House last night before a large and enthusiastic audience; and fully sustained his reputation in the part. His acting in the first act lacks somewhat of the impressiveness of Fechter and Booth. His acting in the third act is unsurpassed by any Hamlet on the stage. Nothing could be finer than the scenes with the players, with Ophelia and with the Queen. The last act too was wondrous clear and graphic, full of effective power. Of the various Hamlets the best critical judgment awards the palm to Mr. Barry Sullivan and Mr. James E. Murdoch. Both actors play the part better—or rather they did play the part better ten years ago—than Messrs. Booth and Fechter. Mr. Edwin Adams makes a compound of the excellencies of the quartette, and gives us a very satisfactory result.

Mrs. Macauley's Ophelia was in every way finished and artistic. She reminds us somewhat of Laura Keene in her best days. But she has more sense and intelligence than Laura Keene ever had. She abounds in womanly grace, modesty and self-possession.

This evening we are to have the School for Scandal with an uncommonly strong cast. There is no one of the old comedies which requires greater care or excellence. But we have been so much prepossessed with the present combination that we shall expect to be entertained, even in Sheridan's masterpiece, and this is saying a great deal.

### Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

The sale of seats for Mr. Thomas' three concerts will commence on Monday morning next. The following are the complete programmes. As may be seen, they are composed of much that is new to us, and they are arranged with a view to suit the tastes of all:

FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, OCT. 26TH.

Overture—Der Freyschuetz ........ Weber.
Andante—Symphony (No. 1 in C, op. 21) Beethoven.
Concorto Symphonique, (No. 4, op. 102) .... Litolff.
(Adagio Religioso, Scherzo.)
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Theme and Variations—Quartette, D Minor, Schubert.
(Posthumous.)
String Orchestra.
Introduction—Chorus and March, (3d Act, Lohengrin) ........ Wagner.
Maerchen—Overture, Aladin ........ Horneman.
Solo for Violoncello—Souvenir de Spa.... Servais.
Mr. Joseph Diem.
Waltz—Rudolfs Klaenge .......... Strauss.
Tarantelle di Bravura, Masaniello ........ Liszt.
Miss Marie Krebs.
Marche Indienne—L'Africaine ........ Meyerbeer.

SECOND CONCERT, FRIDAY, 27TH.

Symphony—No. 5, C Minor ........ Beethoven.
Allegro con brio. Adante con moto. Sherzo-Finale.
Fantasia on Hungarian Melodies .......... Liszt.
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Einleitung—"Loreley" ........ Max Bruch.
Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn.
Concerto, for Violin (No. 2, E Flat) .... Paganini.
(Adagio—Rondo.)
Mr. Bernhard Listemann and Orchestra.
Saltarello—New .......... Gounod.
a Nocturne .......... Chopin.
a Perpetuum Mobile .......... Weber.
Miss Marie Krebs.
Kaiser March—New .......... Wagner.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28TH.

Overture—Sakuntala, op. 13 ........ Goldmark.
Adagio—"Prometheus," op. 43 ........ Beethoven.
With Violoncello, Harp, Clarionet, Flute and Bassoon Obligato.
Messrs. J. Diem, L. Rocco, F. Wendelschaeffer, E. Weiner and P. Eitz.
Concerto, (E Flat, op. 32) .......... Weber.
Allegro Maestoso—Adagio—Rondo.
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Adagietto, Scherzo, March, } Suite, op. 101 ........ Raff.
Overture—"William Tell," ........ Rossini.
Danse des Fees—Solo for Harp .... Parish Alvars.
Signor Luigi Rocco and Orchestra.
Waltz—"Thousand-and-One Night ........ Strauss.
Fantasie—"Lucia" .......... Liszt.
Miss Marie Krebs.
Hungarian March .......... Schubert.

## FELINE IMMORTALITY.

### The Most Remarkable Cat Story on Record.

A remarkable cat story is going the rounds in the West End. Several days ago a lady's cat was very sick of a distemper, and she immediately carried it, tied up in a bag, to Dr. Terrill, corner of Eighteenth and Markets street. The doctor was requested to kill or cure it; either would be satisfactory to the lady. Of course the doctor accepted the job, feeling sure that he could accomplish one thing or the other. The bag was opened and the animal turned loose upon the floor. It was quite sick, and sneezed at a terrible rate. Other symptoms were visible, which showed that it was almost ready to give up the ghost. The case was desperate. There was literally no chance to save its life, and the doctor at once determined to kill it.

Dr. Giggs was present and assisted in the operation. He held the cat's mouth open while Dr. Terrill poured into it a small quantity of prussic acid, a very deadly poison. The little thing turned over, kicked once or twice and expired. The body was thrown out upon the commons, and the two physicians rested from their labors.

On the next night, about the same hour, the cat came back, and jumped around the room, sneezing and coughing and showing by unmistakable signs that it was the same cat. Giggs was amazed, but undaunted. He determined to try a second time his expertness in killing such animals. A handkerchief saturated with chloroform was tied over its mouth and nose, and, as before stated, it keeled over and died. The application of the chloroform was renewed several times, in order that there might be no mistake this time. A regular post mortem was held on the body, and there could be no doubt that life was extinct. The remains were a second time sent to the commons, and Dr. Giggs congratulated himself that the work was accomplished. A greenback vision flitted before his elevated mind, for he was determined to charge for killing as well as for curing.

The third night came. Dr. Giggs was sitting by the fire watching the dying embers, and musing over the collection which would be made on the morrow. All at once he heard a noise, as of something scratching, gently scratching at his chamber door. In a moment more the murdered cat, the very same cat which had been killed twice, with prussic acid and chloroform, jumped up into the window and then down upon the floor. The animal was of the same size and color, and sneezed and coughed with the same disease. There could be no doubt of its identity. "Well," says the heroic Giggs, "I know I can murder you, and I will try it again." The animal was seized and the poison administered a third time. The process of dying seemed perfect and natural. This time the body was put into a bag and beat against the hard pavement until it was thought that the head and limbs were completely broken to pieces. Giggs would not look at the remains, they were so bruised and scarred. A boy was hired to take them away in the bag. Giggs very complacently observed to himself, "If it comes back this time I shall know the old saying is true about cats having nine lives."

Giggs was at his post the next night, and so was the cat. It ran about the room for a little while and then darted away, as if tired of dying and coming back to haunt its murderer. Two nights have passed since its last return, but the fearless Giggs is still ready to receive such visitors. He is determined to fulfill his contract.

## CHICAGO RELIEF.

### Report from the Ladies' Society.

We are sorry to announce only a few ladies present to-day in the parlor of the Masonic Hall, but a good deal of work has been accomplished. All the garments are well cut and well made.

A number of packages have been sent in today. Mrs. Caleb Bates sent a bolt of new calico. Mrs. Clarke, from the Episcopal Depository, came and offered her services and the services of three young ladies to work at night for this association. We sincerely thank them, but will not tax them, as our work is nearly over.

By the advice of the executive committee, we will close our work to-morrow night, and the ladies generally are requested to come to-morrow and help us finish off the garments now on hand.

I must not close this report without again expressing the universal aid and sympathy our people have rendered. The attendance has been excellent; the workers are from all churches. Politics have been ignored. Ladies have been very active who were banished from their homes during the war; and they feel that they have only performed a Christian duty.

The proprietors of the United States Hotel have, as usual, invited all the ladies to dine. Many thanks.

MRS. T. T. HAWKINS, Secretary.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Messrs. C. G. Davison and W. W. Morris informed the writer of this, in a conversation, held Sunday morning, at the rooms of the Louisville Relief Association, in Chicago, that the articles most needed by them for distribution among the sufferers by the late fire were shoes, bed-clothing and mattresses; underclothing for women and children; boots and shoes for men, women and children; imperishable eatables; and some hospital stores for the sick, of which latter there was a great number. The rooms of the Louisville Relief Association, under the Masonic Temple, were generously furnished by Messrs. Snyder and Lee and Messrs. Chase & Bros. The latter are conveyancers of deeds, No. 48 LaSalle street, and their private records, stored in the above-named rooms, are, perhaps, the only record of deeds saved from the fire, and are of great value to the owners of property in Chicago. The Louisville committee have been very effective and beneficial in their distribution—working day and night—and have given aid to thousands. The charity of the people of Louisville is being duly acknowledged by the sufferers of Chicago, but there must be no remission in active aid. The writer would also suggest to the various bodies of Masons and Odd Fellows that they forward their contributions to the different executive committees of the same, established at Chicago, for distribution, as they are now established, and know best the wants of those for whom they were intended. W.

There are many that despise half the world; but if there be any that despise the whole of it, it is because the other half despises them. [Colton.

## WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

| Place of observation. | Height of barometer. | Change in last 24 hrs. | Ther. deg. | Change in last 24 hrs. | Dir'n of wind. | Force of wind. | State of weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.26 | x.04 | 58 | —1 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Baltimore | 30.25 | —.04 | 58 | x 6 | s.w. | g | Clear. |
| Boston | 29.80 | —.22 | 62 | x 13 | s.w. | b | Fair. |
| Cairo | 30.23 | —.05 | 67 | x 7 | s. | l | Clear. |
| Charleston | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chicago | 30.16 | x.22 | 52 | x 8 | n.e. | f | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 30.00 | —.19 | 57 | x.12 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.19 | x.13 | 54 | x 8 | s. | l | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.24 | 0 | 65 | —1 | 0 | c | Fair. |
| Indianapolis | 30.06 | —.08 | 59 | x.16 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Key West | 30.08 | —.02 | 77 | —1 | n.e. | l | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | 30.19 | x.09 | 59 | x 7 | n.e. | l | Clear. |
| Louisville | 30.15 | x.01 | 57 | x.10 | s. | l | Clear. |
| Memphis | 30.22 | x.02 | 62 | x 1 | s.w. | l | Clear. |
| Mobile | 30.27 | x.05 | 61 | x 2 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.22 | x.06 | 60 | x 2 | s. | l | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.22 | .... | 64 | x 1 | s. | l | Clear. |
| New York | 30.30 | —.02 | 52 | x 9 | s.w. | b | Clear. |
| Norfolk, Va. | 30.08 | —.05 | 54 | x 2 | s. | f | Clear. |
| Omaha, Neb. | 30.08 | x.06 | 59 | x 6 | 0 | c | Hazy. |
| Pittsburgh | 29.65 | x.11 | 56 | x.20 | s.w. | f | Clear. |
| Portland, Me | 29.52 | —.30 | 60 | x 2 | s.w. | f | Fair. |
| Punta Rassa | 30.11 | x.04 | 73 | x 2 | n.e. | f | Clear. |
| Savannah | 30.26 | .... | 65 | x 2 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.21 | —.01 | 55 | .... | 0 | c | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.09 | x.04 | 62 | x 9 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 30.23 | x.12 | 46 | —2 | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Wilmington | 30.25 | x.01 | 57 | —2 | s.w. | l | Clear. |
| Jacksonv, Fla | 30.32 | x.07 | 65 | .... | 0 | c | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.22 | .... | 56 | x 3 | 0 | c | Clear. |

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

### Local Observations—Oct. 19, 1871.

| Hour of observation. | Hight of barometer. | Change since last observation. | Hight of thermometer. | Change in 24 hours. | Dir. of Wind. | Force of Wind. | Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths. | State of the Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A.M. | 30.249 | —016 | 44 | —1½ | s.w. | l | 0.00 | Clear. |
| 2 P.M. | 30.151 | —148 | 67 | x 11 | s.w. | f | .... | Clear. |
| 4 P.M. | 30.140 | —011 | 68 | x 11 | s. | f | .... | Clear. |
| 9 P.M. | 30.150 | x.010 | 59 | x 9 | s. | f | .... | Clear. |
| 11 P.M. | 30.146 | —004 | 57 | x 10½ | s. | g | .... | Clear. |

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The low pressure will probably move over New England to-night, with brisk winds and but little cloudiness. Winds will probably diminish on the lower lakes, and pleasant weather continue on Friday very generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

### Gen. S. B. Buckner.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes a notice of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which restored to Gen. Buckner a large property in Chicago, and says:

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, a distinguished general officer of the Confederate army in the late war, experienced to a remarkable degree the vicissitudes of an eventful fortune.

He was rich before the war, and poor after. He has regained his wealth entire, to have it almost destroyed in the very moment of victory.

* * * * *

General Buckner has since the war been living upon his labors. He earned a support for his family in New Orleans for some time by writing for the Crescent and other papers. He edited the Louisville Courier before its junction with the Journal, and did it with great ability. He has since been connected with the life insurance business.

He afforded a fine example of our gallant Confederate officers, who, born to wealth and ease, have been as conspicuous in poverty and misfortune for their manhood, as they were distinguished in the great war for their chivalry and patriotism.

The Constitution will be glad to know that Gen. Buckner's loss by the Chicago fire is almost entirely covered by insurance, nearly all of which is good.

### A Foot Crushed.

On Wednesday night last, while freight train No. 4, bound for Memphis, was backing upon a side-track at Lebanon Junction, John Spies, a brakeman, in attempting to climb upon one of the cars, lost his footing and fell to the ground, one of his feet falling under a wheel, and was badly crushed. He is now lying at St. Joseph's Infirmary in this city.

## SOME QUESTIONS.

### A Tax-payer After the President of the E. and P. Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, October 18, 1871.

*W. H. Dulaney, Esq., President E. and P. R. R.:*

SIR—Permit me to make a few inquiries suggested by your call yesterday morning upon the city of Louisville for another million dollars to continue the E. & P. R. R. to Louisville, and thereby open another road to the South independent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

It has been one of the leading arguments to persuade us tax-payers of the wisdom of subscribing to the E. & P. R. R. that thereby coal shall be furnished to the city at reasonable rates. Now, I observe that the present quotations of coal brought to the city by your railroad are 24 cents per bushel. Will you account for that upon the ground of the present scarcity of Pittsburgh coal? But were we not assured that once your road reached the coal region the result would be the prevention of these famine prices for coal, owing to the scarcity of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal?

Will your road contract with the city to bring in coal at a fair rate of remuneration—famine or no famine—provided the city will vote this million of dollars? My impression is that the city of Baltimore, and perhaps Philadelphia also, has a contract with the railroad to which they voted funds to this effect. If so, at what price per ton or per bushel (as our people understand bushels better than tons) will your road carry coal from the mines to Louisville? Can you carry it by rail at a price which will keep down the price of coal coming by water? Supposing it to cost six and seven cents per bushel at the mines, can you deliver it in the city to cost not over twelve to fourteen cents?

A satisfactory answer to these questions will strongly incline one of the tax-payers of the city to vote for the million dollars. The proposition for an independent road from Louisville south, and that a road in which the city shall own a controlling interest, commends itself to my judgement. I am one of those who regard two railroads as the greatest blessing to a city, while one may become the veriest curse. And, having seen recently that Louisville has not a controlling interest in the Nashville road, I am the more anxious to see another road opened to the South as speedily as possible. If you can satisfy the public that, beside the advantage of this road, you will guarantee the advantage of cheap coal, it seems to me that no other proposition for an independent road is so feasible as yours, and that our citizens should not hesitate a moment.

A TAX-PAYER.

### A Card from Mr. Haslett.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The origin of the fire last evening was caused by an overflow of boiling oil at the oil mill of Waters & Fox, situated on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth. The fire was soon extinguished by the firemen, who acted nobly, they having had a great deal of extra duty to perform of late, here and elsewhere. This is the fifth fire that has occurred between Eighth and Tenth streets and Main and the river in the last eighteen or twenty months. In all these fires the fire department has done all that could be expected of an energetic set of men under the same circumstances. I much regret the sad occurrence of last evening. As soon as I found the property of my friend and partner on fire, at about six o'clock, I hurried over from our side of the works with all the men that we had, thirty-four in number, and did all we could to keep the fire from spreading. Having a small hose of our own, we did good execution with the same. We also tore down a great deal of the fence and shed to keep the fire from spreading. Mr. Waters came to me and asked if I would direct the firemen to throw on the boiler. As soon as they commenced throwing, I asked them to throw into the boiler, to which they replied that was their business, and they would do the best they could, which I must say they did do; but while I was talking to the fire man who directed the stream of water, a well-dressed man came up and shoved me rudely away, saying to me, "You old son of a bitch, go away from here," for which insulting words I immediately struck him in the face with my hand, and as soon as he righted up he came at me again and drew his revolver to shoot me. At this time my son, John, came forward, saying, "This is my father; let him alone;" when he was struck with a club or a slung-shot; then some of my friends took me away. Now, I have been informed that it was a policeman who used this language to me, and who struck my son, and also that he was not on duty at the time of the fire. As well as I can learn, his name is William Owen. My son was struck with a heavy weapon of some kind or other. I know that sometimes the police have very disagreeable duties to perform; but I can't see why they attack a citizen, and call him ill names, when he is trying to defend his own and his partner's property. This fire was nearly two hundred feet from Main street, in an old shed. I was doing all I could to save the property and to keep the fire from spreading. My son is now lying in a critical condition. The doctor is with him now. I must say that the man that struck him with a deadly weapon, behind his back, is a low, sneaking coward. I say again, the firemen acted nobly.

JOSEPH HASLETT, SR.,
President of Kentucky Lead & Oil Co.

☞ Four massive iron safes have arrived in Philadelphia, consigned to Hon. James Pollock, Director of the U. S. Mint. These chests went through by Adams Express from Chicago, and are said to contain $2,000,000 worth of bullion, which had been rescued from the premises formerly occupied by the Assistant U. S. Treasurer in the burned city. The transfer of the bullion was made by order of Secretary Boutwell, and, as a greater part of it is believed to be in a melted mass, it will be necessary to recoin it. It sounds a little singular at this time for Philadelphia to be receiving money from Chicago, yet such is the fact.

Our every life is a sermon. Our birth is the text from which we start. Youth is the introduction to the discourse. During our manhood we lay down a few propositions and prove them. Some of the passages are dull, and some are sprightly. Then come inferences and applications. At seventy years we say; "Fifthly and lastly." The doxology is sung. The benediction is pronounced. The book is closed. It is getting cold. Frost on the window-pane. Audience gone. Shut up the church. Sexton goes home with the key on his shoulder.

Happiness depends upon the prudent constitution of the habits. The art in which the secret of human happiness in a great measure consists is to set the habits in such a manner that every change may be a change for the better. The habits themselves are much the same; for whatever is made habitual becomes smooth and easy and nearly indifferent. The return to an old habit is likewise easy, whatever the habit may be. Therefore the advantage is with those habits which allow of an indulgence in the deviation from them.—[Paley.

Dr. Arnold hit it when he made his remark about boys that professed their sentimental admiration of virtue: "I have seen enough of boys that loved God. Commend me now to boys that not only love God, but hate the devil."

## CITY FEATURES.

### Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $125.

☞ Those who have a special use for $1,000 in gold next week should invest in Golladay's Drawing, which takes place next Monday. Tickets $1, or six for $5, for sale at W. Scott Glore's, Louisville, and other agents throughout the State. Orders by mail should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

☞ Read the testimonial from McDonald & Co., one of the largest tobacco manufacturing companies in the city:

ECLIPSE TOBACCO WORKS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1871.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR—Some time since we procured a bottle of your "Tonic Strup or Improved Chill Cure," which was given by us to a young man in our employ who had been recently, for six months or so, at Bayou Sara, La. There he contracted chills and fever, and after his arrival here, while working in our factory, could only make wages part of his time, being sick the balance with chills and fever. He was so reduced that he could hardly walk from the factory to his house. He commenced taking your Tonic Strup and in two or three days, to our surprise, we found him in the factory and at work, quite recovered. While with us since, he has made full wages, and says that your remedy has accomplished for him what all the doctors between Bayou Sara, La., and Louisville, Ky., had failed to effect during the six weeks that it had taken him to come from there to Louisville. If any more of our operatives become afflicted with chills and fever, we shall most certainly use your valuable chill remedy.

Very respectfully yours,
McDONALD & CO.

### $1,000 in Gold for $1.

See Golladay's circulars. Drawings take place next Monday, October 23d. Tickets $1, or 6 for $5. All orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

### Try It.

Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Sirup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

### Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

*Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure.

W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

### Library Gift Concert, Oct. 31st.

Single tickets $10, eleven for $100, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

### C. S. Maltby's Oysters.

H. W. Erle, 108 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "Old Reliable" Baltimore oysters, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Strup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

## BEECHER ON CHICAGO.

### "Thy Judgments are a Great Deep."

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 16.]

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning to a crowded congregation upon the lesson to be deduced from the Chicago fire, calling attention to the wonderful sympathy and charity of the nations for the sufferers and the heroism and enterprise of the people of Chicago, and drew the consoling conclusion that the sight of so much nobility and unselfishness would transcend in value all the loss. His text was Psalms, xxxvi., 6—"Thy judgments are a great deep." No wonder that the Hebrew found in the ocean a symbol of Divine Providence. The storm bursts out, and the cruel power overwhelms the imagination, as if the ocean had in it only fate and torment. But it is the same ocean as in the calmer moods; it never breaks away from law. God's providences are a great deep. We believe in special providences, not as something separated from law, but as working with law, and it is strictly philosophical to say—"All things work together for good for those that love God." The mistake is that we try to tell what the Divine intention is. In a general sense evil befalls men for violating law; but it is not wise to analyze one's life and decide that this or that event is sent for this or that special end. Sometimes the connection between one's actions and following events is plain to be seen. Sometimes good acts are rewarded and bad acts punished, so that we can see the results, but when we attempt to apply this to whole communities we loose the clew and we cannot follow out the details. We start out on a wrong track, therefore, when we attempt to trace great evils to a cause. But it is fair and wise in all great happenings to ask what lessons of wisdom may we deduce from them?

NOT WHY THEY WERE SENT,

but what shall we deduce from them now that we have them? In short, it may be presumed that the Divine thought moves in so wide a sphere that to a lower mind it must be unintelligible. There is much sympathy between lower animals and higher. The most intelligent of animals, I take it, is the dog. He comes the nearest to talking and laughing, and yet, how little can a dog understand of what we think! A child even can understand but little of what the father means. The father's thought travels on and on, and the child can only say, "I do not understand; I can only trust." This is the old Hebrew feeling. They could not understand, but they believed that He is good and there they left it. He must be bold, indeed, who should undertake to explain the meaning of the great fires in the West. This

DESTRUCTION OF A CITY

is a kind of anachronism in history. It is another Herculaneum or Pompeii. But we shall not dare to enter upon the interior of this and ask Providence, Why hast thou done this? Why should the good and the bad suffer together? Why should the idle and the thriftless and the frugal and industrious suffer together? Why should the old and infirm, the good and gentle, the sick, the young mother with her unborn child, be deprived of home and shelter or be burned in the ravaging flames? That jails, with their wretched inmates, should be destroyed is not so strange; but why should hospitals and asylums meet with the same fate? "God's judgments are a great deep," and he who asks "why" will be driven out on this deep, for there is no chart to guide us. Such questions are unwholesome; they sour the heart; they make bitter. Turn away from these dark questions, for that way is Atheism. Let us look for comfort, and find, if we can, wherein we may rest.

THIS GREAT DISASTER

is a revelation of the structure and function of cities. They are the heads of the great body; they express the life of the nation. Chicago is blotted out, but every village in the land feels the flash of that flame. Its secret threads, its nerves, extend in multitudinous directions. There is scarcely a city on the globe but had some of the roots of Chicago in it. No man stands alone, much less can a community, and every great city belongs to the whole world. Cities are vital congeries. They follow civilization and are produced by it. Because St. Louis is so far from New York she is no less a part of New York. In the body all the nerves belong to each other, and every city belongs to every other and to all the land. A city is, for the time being, the point where God enthrones himself in wisdom and power. Cities are the seats of power; they are places where the voice of the people is emphatically the voice of God, and by their fruits can be judged whether it is a demoniac god or Jehovah. No man is a good citizen or a good patriot who does not care what becomes of the city if his property is not injured. It is treason to the flag, and it is treason to that God who made the flag. Secondly, the spectacle of heroic sympathy presented to the world is of more value than all that was lost in

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

There was much good burned up; but there was much that was bad burned also. I can not conceive of anything so hideous as the rapine that took place in that fearful hour. That men should turn into fiends at such a time seems incredible. Far be it from me to say that all men would do this, but in all men there is something of this cruelty; lying coiled at the base of the brain is the serpent, kept down by law and religion. Over against this darkness is the rainbow of benevolence and love. How many have been the tender thoughts, how many the heroic achievements, how many the sacrifices that we can not know, but that the recording angel will remember! How glorious the spectacle of enterprise and hope! Manhood is rising triumphant in Chicago to-day. Not that I think that the value of a city is measured by its material splendor, but I do think when men find themselves to-day poor and to-morrow rise up, elate and inspired, the manhood they exhibit makes the whole world rich. When a whole community in the midst of this rain of fire stand up brave and strong the exhibition is of incalculable benefit to the whole human race. Burn buildings, go down churches, that we may see what lies behind you. What the church has bred, and what the family has nourished, we see now that the church is burned and nothing is left but the men. You will say that if I see so much good in this it would be worth while to have another city burned. No, no; we leave that to inscrutable Providence. But we will not whine over this disaster. We will follow the example of the men who are finding in the ashes of their city treasures richer than the fire destroyed. There never was a sublimer spectacle than the charity that has met this calamity. As a mother turns over to succor the child that cries out in pain in the night, so the

NATION TURNED TO CHICAGO

when she called in her distress. The churches and theaters have worked together on the same level and for the same end. God bless the theaters when they do no worse work than this. Protestants and Catholics forget the Council of Trent and the infallible Pope, and every one feels that he is more than a Protestant or Catholic—that he is a man. It is said that banks and corporations have no soul; but in this case they have what is very much like one. The insurance companies come nobly up to the mark, and the whole organization of society seems inspired by the blood of the true Christ. All parts of the land are brought together, and not by insane war, not by party spirit, but by that sympathy that brought the Son of God to earth to suffer for the suffering. This is worth more than all treasure, and we could not afford not to have had Chicago burned. When I read that Her Majesty of Great Britian had ordered the magazines of blankets in the provinces to be emptied and sent across the border my heart was touched. There is more in those blankets to hold us to Canada than in all the artillery of England. Great Britain touched us deeply during the war; now she is touching us on the other side, so that there may be a full harmony. London, too, sends us of her treasure, and I am glad that she has guineas to send instead of an empty treasury. France, stricken by war; Germany, from whose loins we sprung; Austria, the Danube, Hungary—the whole world beat in response—not the drum beat, but heart beats. All the capital that Chicago wants to rebuild with should be furnished. You do not give to Chicago alone, but to the whole world. Sympathy is better than selfishness, even for selfishness' sake. I do not need to urge you to contribute for the relief of Chicago. Many of you have already given, but in different relations. It is fit that we as a church should have a part in rebuilding this great city. Don't think that there will be oversupply. There will be from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand who will need assistance all winter. It is a gigantic task, and you need not be afraid of over-swelling the tide of bounty. What you give to-day need not be all you give. Continue your gifts through the winter, and change it for these suffering ones into spring and summer.

☞ Saginaw county, Michigan, rather prides itself on corpulent infants. The latest arrival kicks the beam at eighteen pounds, and when he inquires for the paregoric during the lone watches of the night he can be heard with great distinctness at a distance of ten blocks.

### MARRIED.

STAAB—REED—By Father Bax, at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Clay and Gray streets, on the night of October 19, 1871, Captain JOHN STAAB and Miss KATE REED.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK
Underwriters' Agency
FIRE INSURANCE.

Cash Security
THREE MILLION DOLLARS!
After Paying Chicago Losses.

R. A. BROWINSKI
oc19 dtf4thp Agent, 145 Main st., Louisville.

THE
QUEEN INS. CO
OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON,
HAD NO RISK IN CHICAGO,
And Lost Nothing.
J. H. NORTON MORRIS, Agent,
145 Main st., (Citizens' Bank Building).
oc19 dtf4thp

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
ORGANIZED IN 1836.
DURING 35 YEARS' EXISTENCE
HAS PAID to the CITIZENS of LOUISVILLE
$750,000 FOR LOSSES
Fire and Marine Insurance upon Every Description of Property.

DIRECTORS.
H. D. NEWCOMB, WM. GAY, J. S. LITHGOW, WARREN MITCHELL,
ISAAC CALDWELL, J. P. TORBITT, JOHN WHITE, A. O. BRANNIN,
JOHN A. CARTER, J. D. ALLEN, GEO. W. MORRIS, H. S. MOSS.
R. A. BROWINSKI, Secretary. JAMES TRABUE, President
Office 145 Main Street.
oc17 dtf4tlp

Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. of San Francisco, Gold Assets $900,000
Enterprise of Philadelphia, " " 640,000
Home of Columbus, Ohio, Capital unimpaired - - - 500,000
Commerce of Albany, " " - - - 300,000

WE unhesitatingly recommend the above Companies to the confidence of the public.
HENRY W. GRAY & CO.,
oc19 d3 Insurance Agents, 144½ West Main st.

Union Insurance Co. of Louisville.
Capital $125,000, paid up, and securely Invested.

DIRECTORS.
W. C. HITE, B. F. GUTHRIE, F. S. J. RONALD, JAS. W. GOSLEE.
ARTHUR PETER, President. ROB'T ATWOOD, Secretary.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN for a LONG or SHORT PERIOD of TIME.
Office 111 West Main Street.
oc12 d15

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.
B. MACAULEY .......... Manager.
BENEFIT OF
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his great character of Charles Surface.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20,
School for Scandal.
Charles Surface .......... Edwin Adams.
Lady Teazel .......... Mrs. B. Macauley.
Crabtree .......... Bernard Macauley.
☞ Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.
☞ ENOCH ARDEN on Monday.

Weisiger Hall.
Last Night but two of the Beautiful and Talented
CHAPMAN SISTERS,
BLANCHE AND ELLA,
Assisted by the Versatile Comedian,
E. A. LOCKE.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 20th, 1871, the performance will commence with the screaming farce of SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Sam Slocleaf, Mr. E. A. Locke; Mr. Moggridge, Mr. W. T. Madigan; Harry Feliday, Harry Crane; Mrs. Moggridge, Mrs. T. R. Allen; Araminta; Miss May; Sarah Tibbs, Mrs. D. A. Sarzedas. To conclude with the new operatic burlesque of LITTLE DON GIOVANNI. Little Don Giovanni, Miss Blanche Chapman; Leperello, Miss Ella Chapman; Zerlina, Mr. E. A. Locke.
☞ Reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats can be reserved at D. P. Faulds' and Will. S. Hays' music stores.

At Masonic Temple
(Entrance on Green street).
PROFESSOR MUELLER'S grand Waltzing and Dancing Class for Ladies and Gentlemen commences this (Friday) evening, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clk; for Misses and Masters, every Friday and Saturday afternoons. Apply at 150 Walnut street, or at the hall.

WEISIGER HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unequaled Concert Organization
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
PRONOUNCED by the entire press the largest and most perfect concert troupe which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe. The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
Thursday, Oct. 26th; Friday, Oct. 27th; Saturday, Oct. 28th.
The following celebrated Soloists will appear for the first time:
Miss MARIE KREBS, The Young and Brilliant Pianiste.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
Mr. JOSEPH DIEM, Violoncello.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston,
Signor LUIGI ROCCO, Harp, together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of over fifty performers.
Price of admission $1; reserved seats 50c extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, October 23d, at D. P. Faulds', where programmes of all the concerts can be obtained. oc17 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN .......... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .......... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES .......... Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE .......... Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
R. C. GRAY .......... TRIPLETT, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, the 20th, at 4 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville.
LaCLAIRE No. 2 .......... BALLARD, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 4 P. M., positively.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing
FOR SALE
At Established Auction Prices.
Overcoats and Pants,
Uniform Coats and Pants,
Jackets, Blankets, &c.
Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address
OLIVER LIPPINCOTT,
Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago.
oc17 d1m

PORK PACKING.

PORK PACKERS.
A. Schoeffel & Co.,
Office No. 13 West Main street.
A. SCHOEFFEL, ROBERT ATWOOD,
C. SCHOEFFEL, JOSEPH BENEDICT.
WE will continue the Pork-packing business the ensuing year under the same name and style as heretofore.
oc1 d1m A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Acknowledged Everywhere
AS THE
BEST BOOTS AND SHOES;
THOSE FASTENED WITH
CABLE SCREW WIRE.
THE pliability, durability, and economy of these goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either sewed or pegged work being apparent on the first trial.
☞ Beware of imitations. All genuine goods bear the patent stamp on the bottom.
Sold by dealers everywhere. oc16 d1m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29, 1871.
THE undersigned have removed their law office to 165 Main street, north side, between Bullitt and Fifth streets, over the Bank of America.
se30 d1m GAZLAY, YEAMAN & REINECKE.

REMOVAL.
THE Colton Dental Association has removed to No. 120½ Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his former patrons. He is prepared to perform all operations in dentistry at reasonable charges. au27 eod3mSuWe&Fr

DECEMBER ELECTION.

Chief of Fire Department.
HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. se30 dte

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.
AT the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city.
se10 dteon DANIEL GUY.

GAS FIXTURES.
A LARGE supply, rich and elegant designs, latest styles, LOWEST PRICES, at
ROBT. BIGGS',
oc8 SuW&Fr1mthp 76 WEST GREEN ST.

WINDOW GLASS!
J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
Direct Importers, Dealers, and Agents, offer at the Lowest Prices all sizes of
POLISHED FRENCH PLATE GLASS
French Sheet Glass,
FINE QUALITY AMERICAN SHEET GLASS,
NEW ALBANY AND OTHER BRANDS.
mh22 eodtf 68 Main Street, between Second and Third.

RHORER & SPEED,
119 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.
☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. se1 FrSu&We3m

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Fourth-street Business Property
AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, October 26th, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Water, we will sell, without reserve, a three-story brick business house, now occupied by Taylor, Force, & Co.; lot 22x100 feet. Terms—¼ cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
oc20 SuTuW&Th BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Farming Implements, Stock, and Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY, October 23d, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold, at the farm of J. H. Funk, Esq., 8 miles from the city, on the Taylorsville turnpike, a general assortment of goods, consisting of Household Furniture, Farming Implements, Horses, Cows, Rockaway, Wagons, &c. Terms cash.
oc20 d3 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Preston-street Business Property
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of the Preston-street pike, just south of the first toll-gate, we will sell a desirable frame cottage business-house of two rooms and kitchen and store-room, with large stable. Lot 45x110 feet to an alley. This is a first-rate business stand, and will be sold without reserve. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
oc20 FSaSa&Tu BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE!
The Best Located and Most Desirable
LOT
In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.
Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.
ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years.
oc10 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.
150 by 200 Feet of Ground,
LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.
se17 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land
IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 220 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchard. One of the finest farms in Kentucky, one mile from railroad depot. Price low. oc1

103 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,
FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE.
A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 160 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large apple orchard, splendid timber, well stocked, &c. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,
IN Henry county, Ky.—200 acres—good improvements—will be sold $3,000 less than cost. Apply to
oc1 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.
AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 22d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 36 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.
oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Original and Only Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED
Rogers Fine Pleasure Carriages!
Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.
FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALED DURABILITY.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
1,009 & 1,011 CHESTNUT STREET.
MANUFACTORY
Thirteenth and Parrish Streets.
SUCCEEDING
GEO. W. WATSON & CO.
(RETIRED)
PHILADELPHIA.
oc6 eod2m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE—Valuable Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas real estate, for Louisville city property—160 acres good timber land 1¾ miles from New Albany, including a valuable rock quarry; 80 acres timber 2 miles from Albany; 5 5-acre lots adjoining city of New Albany; 4 acre beautiful lot, upper part of New Albany; 280 acres of good land in Pike county, Indiana; 120 acres of good land in Martin county, Ind., coal lands; 200 acres of choice Iowa land, in Hamilton county; 120 acres of choice Kansas land, in Coffee county; 1,500 acres of No. 1 Missouri land, in Nodaway county, in the best part of the State. I will exchange any or all of this property on liberal terms for Louisville property. GEORGE PHELPS, No. 12 Center st., Louisville.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE COAL MINES—In Muhlenburg county. Lie immediately upon both river and railroad. All complete order and now at work. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson street. oc20 d9

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 600 acres, of the best limestone land in Breckinridge county, two miles from the town of Webster, and about fifty miles from Louisville; is in good repair, a healthy neighborhood, comfortable dwelling, good out-buildings, well watered and timbered; about four hundred acres under cultivation; would make two good farms. The contemplated route of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad is within two miles of it. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information address C. C. ORENDUFF, Webster, Ky., or W. H. PERRIN, No. 90 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. oc5 d2awim&wcow3

FOR SALE—LAND—A tract of land on Muldraugh's Hill, in Hardin county, Ky., on the Bardstown road, five miles from Elizabethtown and two miles from the L. & N. R. R. Contains 215 acres, about one-third cleared and ready to be planted with fine trees, the balance well timbered. There is a good two-story frame house, with eight rooms, large barn, and well of good water on the premises. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to W. W. Bard, Colesburg, Ky., or address the undersigned at Lebanon, Ky. R. H. ROUNTREE and JOHN D. FOGLE, Executors of Jas. M. Fogle, deceased. se29 d30 eaSu

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 20 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or for rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on the Cane-runroad, only one half mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to garden purposes. This land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, outhouses, stables, etc., with 125 or 130 acres of rich ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the 111 acres described above. Parties wishing to rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 363 West Jefferson st. se30 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Paschal S. Malone, of Knob Lick, county of Metcalfe and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. oc20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LARKIN CARPENTER, of Beverly, county of Christian and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. oc19 d2

LOST.

LOST—COW—On Wednesday night, thoroughbred Alderney or Jersey cow, two and a half years old; fawn and white color, with black ears. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to No. 13 West Chestnut street. J. R. BUTLER. oc20 d2*

LOST—DOG—A black New Foundland, white feet and white ring around the neck; named Carlo. A liberal reward will be given when returned to No. 4, Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. oc20 d6

LOST—COW—On the 10th inst., a small brindle cow, with white face. Any information will be suitably rewarded by leaving word at H. Christopher's drug store, on the northwest corner of Shelby and Washington streets. JOHN DUFF. oc19 d2

COAL.

COAL—COAL!
J. ALLEN PORTER & CO.,
No. 165 West Jefferson street, near Fifth,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
COAL!
☞ Orders solicited from the city, country, or wagons, and promptly filled. oc11 dtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind.
J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.
CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,
se20 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.
PITTMAN & SHERLEY,
Commission Merchants,
AND
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.
au16 d3m

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at reduced rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE MALE HELP of all kinds promptly supplied free of charge to merchants, bankers, railroad companies, farmers, mechanics, families, &c., male and female, wishing same, call at the office; avoid delay and expense. All applicants at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—MAN—For an office, who is willing to work, and who writes a fair hand and can keep plain accounts. No book-keeper or fancy man need apply. Address WM. F., this office, for three days.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Good men, to canvass the city for our great subscription, and books will find it to their interest to call on COWLEY & LOWELL, 166 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—BOARDING AND ROOM—For gentleman and wife. Neighborhood of Fourth and Broadway preferred. Address, stating terms, "Permanent," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to occupy a large, pleasant front room, at No. 38 Walnut street, between First and Second. oc20 d3

WANTED—BOARDING—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Terms moderate. Address JONES, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a doctor's or lawyer's office, by a sprightly boy 15 years old. Address E. T., Jr., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As wood-turner, on all kinds of fancy turning, in any kind of wood-turning factory, by a young man who was burned out in the great fire at Chicago—is without means and must have work. Address V. S. WHITNEY, 132 Sixth street, west side, up stairs, Cincinnati, O. oc18 d6

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 96 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 d1m

WANTED—A SITUATION—As porter, by an active man, not afraid of work. Recommendations given. Address "W. F.," this office. oc17 d6m5e

WANTED—GARDENER—One who understands both Horticulture and Floriculture. Apply to W. S. PARKER, Kentucky street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. oc19 d6*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE.
no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$12 TO $24 A DAY.
AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MF'G. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. se5 d4wim

$3 TO $20 A DAY made by persons selling new articles, agents' goods, and pictures. Apply to MOORE & CO., 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. se23 d4wiminSu

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story, containing 4 rooms, on Eighth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, lot 25x125; price $2,750; a great bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc19 d1f

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice, commodious cottage—lot 30x230—stable, &c.—well improved—on Jefferson street, third house below Twenty-second, south side. Apply on premises. oc18 d1f

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Inquire at LOUIS EICHRODT'S, corner Twelfth and Walnut. oc18 d1*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A nice two-story brick house of 5 rooms; lot 30x200, to a 20-foot alley, on Second street, south of Kentucky. Apply to S. T. MOORE & CO., corner Fourth and Main. oc18 d5

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A nice cottage on Broadway, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, house No. 491, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, hall, and pantries, water and gas, stable, carriage and coal-house, cellar and all conveniences. Lot 51 feet front by 200 feet deep to alley. Yard well set in fruit trees and fine shrubbery. Will sell for part cash, balance on time. Inquire on the premises or of BUCKEL & SHAFFER. oc18 d10*

FOR SALE—SALOON—A centrally located saloon, doing a good cash business, with everything in fine order and well adapted for a first-class restaurant; a good bargain, as the present owner wishes to leave the city. For further information call at 77 Third street. oc17 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, No. 195, a two-story brick-house of four rooms and kitchen, cellar and cistern, with a frame cottage of four rooms, cellar, and cistern, in the rear; lot 25¼ by 200 feet, to a 20-foot alley. Apply to F. GRISSMAN, on the premises, or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. oc15 d6

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 48 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—New brick two-story and attic tin-roof dwelling of eight rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, halls, &c., containing all modern improvements. Gas and water throughout; lot 60x161, situated on the north-west corner of Chestnut and Twenty-first sts. Street cars run to and from Twenty-first and Walnut streets every eight minutes. Excellent neighborhood. Apply on the premises. J. M. ROGERS. oc3 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing twelve large and two small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst. it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. oc8 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—On Third street, between Green and Walnut. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. oc20 d4

FOR RENT—LOT—A desirable lot, on the south-west corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets, fronting 40 feet on Jefferson, and running through 210 feet to Green; or will be divided, making two lots, each 105 feet deep, fronting respectively upon Jefferson and Green as well as on Eighth. For particulars apply to WM. H. DILLINGHAM, 143 West Main st. oc19 d7

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. 160, between Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third street, "Hall's Row," neat, comfortable, and convenient; four new houses, two-story, and basement; nine rooms each; bath-room, water and gas; Green street, between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street. oc18 d6

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The new and magnificent four-story, stone front, modern-built store and business house No. 96 West Market, between Third and Fourth streets; 20x130 feet deep; lot extends back to an alley; front and rear entrance; every convenience; immediate possession. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. oc18 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story frame house with six rooms, gas and water, on Twelfth street, between Madison and Chestnut, east side. Apply to GEO. E. SHAFER, Sixteenth and Market sts. oc18 d6

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—Consisting of one large parlor, dining-room, pantry, small hall, kitchen (with stationary tubs), four bed-rooms, bath-room, two halls, water and gas throughout, large yard and stable, all in perfect order, and handsomely furnished. Only renting as family wish to spend winter South. Apply at No. 338 west side Eighth street. oc17 d1f

FOR RENT—LAND—75 acres of garden land, on the Poplar Level turnpike, 3½ miles from the city limits. For further particulars apply to THOS. J. S. JOHNSON, Preston-street pike, five miles from the city, or at MONTZ'S stable, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. oc17 d6*

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The large insurance office over Hegan Bros'. One of the best office rooms in the city. Also a large safe for sale. Inquire at No. 138 Main, between Fourth and Fifth. oc16 d6*

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A very large three-story brick store-house, No. 154 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, lately occupied by W. S. Anderson & Co., of Boston, Mass., as a dry-goods house. The house is very large, and well fitted up with counters, shelving, tables, &c. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 130 Jefferson street, north side, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. oc15 dtf

FOR RENT—SALOON AND FIXTURES—Centrally located and doing a good business. Apply to S. S. MEDDIS, No. 150 Main st. oc14dtf

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND of Merimee & Ricardi, No. 113 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. BARRET, No. 159 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, at Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Break, will be let for one or more years with all the appurtenances thereto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 75 by 144 feet, with additional grounds 25 by 144 feet. For terms, etc., apply to R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc3 d30

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or redrying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to B. COCHRAN, Spr. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK DWELLING—With large lot, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery; situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, No. 735. Rent $600 per year. Apply to B. C. LEVI. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The large, four-story brick store occupied by J. D. Bondurant, No. 141, situated on the north side of Main, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, Louisville, Ky. Having a double front, four stories on Main and three stories on Bullitt street, a depth of 205 feet, and central location, it offers superior inducements for a large business. Apply to WM. PRATHER, No. 141 Main street. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. N., Courier-Journal office. oc4 dtf

BOARDING—A nice room, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh st. oc1 dtf